d 430.

English Orthographie.

OR

The Art of right ſpelling, reading, pro-nouncing, and writing all ſorts of Engliſh Words.

WHEREIN

Such, as one can poſſibly miſtake, are digeſted in an Alphabetical Order, under their ſeveral, ſhort, yet plain Rules.

ALSO

Some Rules for the points, and pronunciation, and the uſing of the great letters.

TOGETHER WITH

The difference between words of like ſound.

All which are ſo ſuited to every Capacitie, that he, who ſtudies this Art, according to the Directions in the Epiſtle, may be ſpeedily, and exactly grounded in the whole Language.

Maxima pendent à minimis.
Peccare in minimis maximum eſt peccatum. *Sen:*

OXFORD.
Printed by HENRY HALL, for FRANCIS TITON, at the three Daggers in *Fleet ſtreet*. 1668.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

To all that would thorowly teach, or learn true Engliſh.

Friends,

THough a work of this nature may ſeem below the Induſtrie of a Scho-lar, yet the moſt-curious Criticks need not be aſhamed to peruſe it.

It ſupplies the Learned, and the outlandiſh-man with that accurateneſs they obſerve not; it groundes the Countrey man in his language, he underſtandes not; and, without more loſs of time, coſt, or labour, fittes poor Children for an Apprenticeſhip, or a publick School.

For method; you have here.

1. The letters of every ſort of print.

2. The way of ſpelling out all ſorts of ſylla-bles from thoſe letters.

3. You have here (ſyllabicated for the eaſe of a beginner) the *true* naming, and pronuncing of ſome letters, which, reaſon, and uſe will make as familiar as the falſe.

4. You have Rules for the exact dividing, and joining of the letters in ſpelling.

5. You have my ſelf (as it were) by Queſtions to bring in, and to inforce the Anſwers, that are

my Rules, which (being intire ſenſe without the Queſtions) is all you need get by heart, though you ſhould learn to read the whole book; and in it, all Engliſh books, as far as I could meet with any words either difficult, or ſimilar. But for ſuch as be of full employments, or of a bad memorie that cannot ſtudy, nor retain theſe particularities, let them turn to that letter, they doubt of, in any word; and under the Rule for that letter (I hope) they ſhall, by the order of the letters, find it ſpell'd to their hand, as they may ſee inſtances in the following index.

6. You have Rules for the right pronouncing of ſentences, and words.

7. Rules to ſhew when to uſe the great letters.

8. Rules to ſhew what the points are, and when to uſe them.

9. The two firſt tables in Arithmetick, as ſubſervient to Orthographie.

10. You have words of like ſound differenced by their ſynonomies, which the ingenious Maſter may teach, by putting one boy to ask the ſimilar words, the other to anſwer the difference, by rote.

As I would not make the iniquity of the vulgar my rule, nor be ſtill dabling in the corrupt

ſtreams; ſo I made no critical alteration of the words, but brought them to their original ſprings, and tyed them under rules, as they are written, and ſpoken by the moſt knowing, and beſt bred of the Nation.

I wiſh, that as other Nations have proper inſtruction for their own Languages; ſo the Engliſh which have drawn their ſeveral Dialects into one tongue, had ſpared me this labour, and employed a worthier perſon to give any rational help, for the acquiring of a language of above 500 years ſtanding, & growing ſtill more copious, more ſignificant, & ſtretching its alliance as far as our Arms, or cõmerce have ever extended.

Our perfection indeed (if there be any we can boaſt of) is, that hitherto we have been learning without book: ſo that I dare not reproach our gravitie, as after ſo long a neglect, to put a feſcue in our hands. My aim is not to bring any back to the rudiments of children, but to raiſe children above the abilities of many of riper years.

I ſay no more to recommend theſe my endeavours for the publick good: if they prove uſeful, I gain my end: all that I deſire, being, that for your advantage, they may ſpell themſelves into *your* good approbation, whoſe *ſervant* I am.

An Index for the chiefeſt Rules.

False.	True.	ſee the Rule.
S, ſircumſicion.	for ,c, circumciſion.	ſee ,c, before ,e, or ,i.
ſ, or ,ſs. conſiens, aquieſs.	for ſc, conſcience, acquieſce.	c, joined with ,ſ.
-ns,or,-nſe,abſens,dunſe.	for -nce, abſence, dunce.	nce,under,e.
ch, ſlich, for ,tch, ſlitch.	or ,tch, for ,ch, ritch, for ,rich.	ch.
k, thik,	or ,ck, thinck, for ,ck, or ,k, thick, think.	ck.
j, huje.	or ,g, juge, for ,g, huge, or dge. judge.	g, before e, or i.
h, thouht,	or ,g, thoug, for ,gh, thought, though, mighty.	gh.
f, fiſick. filoſofie,	for ,ph, phyſick, philoſophie.	ph.
ſ, paſ, exceſ,	for ,ſs, paſs, exceſs.	ſ.
ſi, paſiens,	for ,ti, patience.	ti.
au, baul, al, pale;	for hall, all, Paul.	a, before, l.
e, before, l, littel,	peopel: for ,e, after, l, little, people.	e, after ,r, or ,l.
u, wiſdum,	dun: for ,o, wiſdom, done.	o, before, m, or, n.
i, tipe, ficiſian:	for ,y, type, phyſician.	y.
e, beſte;	or ,ee, appeer: for ea, beaſt, appear.	ea.
ea, meak, deceave:	for ,ee, meek, ei, deceive.	ee. and ei.
ay, thay, obay:	for ,ey, they obey.	ey.
ie, recieve, fiegn:	for ,ei, receive, feign.	ei.
ei, freind, beleive:	for ,ie, friend, believe.	ie.
o, ſlo, knolige.	for ,ow, ſlow, knowledge.	ow.
u, cuſin;	or ,o, boſt: for, ou, couſin, bought.	ou.
i, bild,	or ,u, frute, for ,ui, build, fruit.	ui.

The Letters that moſt do ſtumble at in ſuch words as theſe, are

The

The Letters of every Sort of Print.

Roman:
a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t
v u w x y z.
A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T
V U W X Y Z.

Italick:
a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s t
v u w x y z.
A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S
T V U W X Y Z.

English:
a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ s
t u u w x y z.
A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P
Q R S T U W X Y Z.

Letters.

Vowels.

a e i o u y.

Conſonants.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r ſ t v w x y z.

The Double letters.

& ff ll fi ſl ſh ſſ ſt w.

The brief ſpel-ling of all ſylla-bles out of theſe Vowels, and Conſonants.

Ba be bi bo bu	la le li lo lu	ta te ti to tu
ca ce ci co cu	ma me mi mo mu	tha the thi tho
da de di do du	na ne ni no nu	va ve vi vo vu
fa fe fi fo fu	pa pe pi po pu	wa we wi wo
ga ge gi go gu	qua que qui quo	xa xe xi xo xu
ha he hi ho hu	ra re ri ro ru	Ab eb ib ob ub
ja je jo ju	ſa ſe ſi ſo ſu	ac ec ic oc uc
ke ki		ace

ace ece ice uce
ad ed id od ud
af ef if of uf
ag eg ig og ug
ah oh
al el il ol ul
am em im om um
an en in on un
ap ep ip op up
aque ique
ar ark er ir or ur urge
aſ ask eſ iſ oſ uſ uſe
at et it ot ut
ath eth ith oth.
aw ew ow
ax ex ix ox ux uz
Bab beb bib bob bub
bac bec bic buc
back beck bick buck
bad bed bid bod bud
baf buf
bag beg big bog bug
bal bel belt bil bol bul
bald balk built bolt
bam bum.
ban ben been bin bon bun
bap
bar ber bir bor bur
baſ beſ biſ boſ buſ
bat bet bit bot but
Cab cob cub
cac coc cuc
cad ced cid cod cud
caf cof cuf
cag cage cog. cake.
cal call cel ciſ col cul
cam com cum cym
can cen cin con cun
cap cop cup
car cer cir cor cur
caſ ceſ ciſ coſ cuſ
cat cit cot cur
cau caw
Dab debi dib dob dub
dec dic doc duc
dad did dod
daf dif
dag dig dog dug
daſ del dil dol dul
dam dem dim dom dum
dan den din don dun
dap depth dip
dar der dir dor dur
daſ deſ diſ diſh duſ
dat dit dot dut
daw dew dow
dex
Fab feb
fac fec fic
fad fed fid fod fud
fif fiſh
fal fall fel fil fol ful
fan fen fin fon
far fer fir for fur
faſ feſ fiſ foſ fuſ
fat fet fit
few fox
Gad God good
gag gig gog
gal gall gel gil gol gul
gam gem gim gum
gan gen gin gon gun
gap
gar ger gir gor gur
gaſ geſ goſ guſ
gat get git got gut
gave give
Hab
hack heck hock huck
had hed hid hod hud
hag high hog hug
haſ heſ hiſ hoſ huſ
half halt help hilts hold
ham hem him hym hum
han hen hin hun
hap hip hop
har her hir hor hur
haſ heſ hiſ hoſ huſ
hat hit hot hut
have heave hive
haw hew how
Jude judge jamb jar
jot
Kemb kept
Lab lob lub
lack lick lock luck
lad led lid lod lud
lef lif lof
lag leg log lug
lil lol lul
lam lamb lim limb lum
lan len lin lon
lap leap lip lips lop
lar ler
laſ leſ liſ liſp loſ luſ
lat let lit lot
lave leave live love

law

law live low
Mac mace mic mock muck
mad med mid mod mud
mag meg. make.
mal mel mil mol
mul mulct
mam mem mum
man men min mon
mongſt monk
map mop
mar mer mir mor mur
maſ meſ miſ moſ muſ
mat met mit mot mut
maw mow mu
Neb nib nob
neck nice nick
need ned
nag neg nig nigh
night nil nul
name nim num
ninth non nun
nap nip
nar ner nor nur
neſt noſe
net nit not nut
new now
Pac peck pic pock
pad ped pud puff
page ped pig pug
pike puke
pal pel pil pol pull
pam pim pomp pump
pan pen pence pin pon pun
pap pep pip pop pup
par per por pur
paſ peſ piſ poſ puſ
pat pet pit pot put
pave paw. pox.
Quib quack quick
quaf quag quake
qual quell quill
quan quen quince
quap quar queſh queſ
quiſt quit quote
Rab rib rob rub
rack rick rock
red rid rod rud
raf rif ruf
rag rig rogue rug
rake. rall roll
ram rem rim rom rum
ran ren rin ron run
rap rip rop rup
rare rear roar
raſ riſ roſ roſe
rat ret rit rot rut
rave reave rove
raw rew row
Sab ſob
ſack ſick ſock ſuck
ſad ſede ſod ſud
ſaf ſof ſuf
ſage ſigh ſug
ſake ſal ſel ſil ſul
ſam ſem ſim ſum
ſan ſen ſin ſince
ſap ſep ſip ſop ſup
ſar ſer ſir ſor ſur
ſat ſet ſit ſot ſut
ſave ſaw ſew ſow
tub. tack tick tuck tod
tug. take tall.
tame time tomb tum
tan tin tun
tap tip top
tar tor tur
taſ taſk tuſh
tet tow
Val veal vil vol vul
van ven venge vin
var ver vir
vaſt veſt. view vow
Wad. wag. wal wall
walk well welch will
wilt wool. wam.
wan wen win won
war wer were wor
waſ weſt wiſh
Bla ble bli blo blu
bra bre bri bro bru
brew
Cha che chi cho chu
chew
cla cle cli clo clu clew
cra cre cri cro cru
cruſht.
Dle dly
Fla fle fleſh fli flow flu
fra fre fro fru
Gho
gla gle gli glo glu. gua.
gra gre gri gro gru
kna kne kni kno know
pha phe phi phy phew
phra phre phro
pla ple pli plo plu

pra

pra pre pri pro pru
pſalm
Sca ſce ſci ſco ſcu ſcy
ſche ſcho ſchool
ſcra ſcri ſcro ſcru
ſha ſhe ſhi ſho ſhu
ſhew
ſhri ſhrewd

sky skew
ſla ſle ſli ſlo ſlu
ſma ſme ſmi ſmo ſmu
ſna ſne ſni ſno ſnu
ſphear
ſplay ſple ſpli
ſqua ſque ſqui
ſta ſte ſti ſto ſtu

ſtra ſtre ſtri ſtro ſtru
ſtrew
Tha the thi thy tho
thu
Wha whe whelps whi
why who
wra wre wri wry
wro wrung.

Orthographie.

If this correction of the letters will not ſink into the blockiſh, or ignorant Teacher's head, let him go off to ſpelling.

Q. What is Or-tho-gra-phie?

A. *Or-tho-gra-phie is an Art of right ſpel-ling, and wri-ting the let-ters*

Q. How are the let-ters di-vi-ded?

A. *The let-ters are di-vi-ded in-to vow-els, and con-ſo-nants.*

Q. What is a vow-el?

A. *A vow-el is a let-ter which ma-keth a per-fect ſound of it ſelf.*

Q. What is a dip-thong?

A. *A dip-thong is two vow-els join-ed into one ſound, as meat not me-at, meet not me-et.*

Q. What is a con-ſo-nant?

A. *A con-ſo-nant is a let-ter which ma-keth a ſound by the help of a vow-el, or a dip-thong.*

Q. How many vow-els are there?

A. *There are ſix vow-els, a, e, i, o, u, and, y af-ter a con-ſo-nant.*

Q. How many con-ſo-nants are there?

A. *There are twen-ty one con-ſo-nants.*

Q. When are the i, and u, made con-ſo-nants?

A. *When a vow-el fol-lowes the, j, and v, in the ſame ſyl-la-ble they are made con-ſo-nants, as Je-ho-vah; but when a vow-el fol-lowes them in a diſ-ferent ſyl-la-ble, they are vow-els, as in-ju-ri-ous, ver-tu-ous.*

Q. Why

Q. Why do you add the j, and v, con-ſo-nants as dif-fe-rent let-ters, from what we have com-mon-ly in our Pri-mars?

A. *There are three things that do make up a let-ter: 1 Form, 2 Name, 3 Sound. 1, The, j, con-ſo-nant with its long tail, is of a dif-fe-rent form. 2 It is called,* je. *3 It ſoundes like* gee. *So the, v, con-ſo-nant doth, 1, ſlope nar-row-er tow-ard the bot-t m. 2 It is cal-led, ve. 3 It ſoundes like ſoft, f, as fea-ver, not fea-uer: wives, not wines.*

Exact Scholars, and the Printers do call this, j, jod: but I call it je; for if I ask one what ſpell's joda, he will ſay joda, or what ſpell's i-a he will ſay ia: but ask him what ſpell's je-a, he will ſay ja. ſo je, jo, ju.

Q. How do you pro-nounce, c, be-fore the vow-els?

A. *Ca, ce, ci, co, cu*

Q. Do you call this, c, ſee, be-fore, a, o, u?

A. *I muſt call, c, kee, not, ſee, be-fore a, o, u: for if the Tea-cher call's it, ſee, he ſhould not beat a child for ſay-ing c-a, ſa, c-o, ſo, c-u ſu.*

Q. Why do you call, the c, *kee*, be-fore, a, o, u?

A. *To pre-vent mi-ſtakes, I call the, c, be-fore a, o, u,* kee; *be-cauſe we ne-ver write, k, be-fore, a, o, u, but, c. and then it ſoundes like, k.*

Q. Why do you call, c, *ſee*, be-fore, e, or, i?

A. *I call, c, be-fore, e, or, i, ſee, be-cauſe it hath the ſound of hard, ſ, as grace, price.*

Q. How do you pronounce, g, be-fore the vow-els?

A. *ga, ge, gi, go, gu.*

Q. Do you call, g, gee, be-fore, a, o, u?

A. *Be-cauſe I pro-nounce, g, be-fore a, o, u, with my palate, I call it,* ghee; *leſt by the teacher's asking what ſpell's, gee-a, the child ſhould ſay, ja, gee-o, jo, gee-u, ju, for, ga, go, gu.*

Q. Why do you call, g, *gee*, be-fore, e, or, i?

A. *I call, g,* gee, *be-fore, e, or, i, be-cauſe it ſoundes tho-row the low-er* * *teeth, as gin-ger.*

* Except few words.

Q. Why do you call (ach) h, he?

A. *I call (ach) h, he, be-cauſe when the Teacher aſ-kes a child, what ſpell's ach) h-a, he will be rea-dy to an-ſwer, cha, whereas if he had aſ-ked him he-a, he would have ſaid, ha.*

Q. Why do you call (dou-ble u) w, we?

A. *I call (dou-ble u) w, we, be-cauſe, if the Tea-cher aſkes,*

What ſpell's (dou-ble u) w-a, the lear-ner will in rea-ſon an-ſwer dou-ble-u-a ſpell's dou-ble-u-a; but when he is aſk'd, what ſpell'd wa, he will frame his mouth (as he ſeeth his tea-cher) to ſay, wa.

Of Spelling.

Q. What is a ſyllable?

A. *A ſyllable is either a vowel by it ſelf, or the joining of ſo many conſonants, as ſhould be ſpell'd with one vowel, or dipthong.*

Directions to the teacher.

1. In ſpelling a ſyllable of many conſonants, let the teacher draw the learner along to the vowel, and ſo from one conſonant to another. as,

Q. What ſpell's ſt-r-e?

A. *ſtre*; ſt-r-e-n, *ſtren*, ſt-r-e-n-g, *ſtreng*, ſt-r-e-n-g-t, *ſtrengt*, ſt-r-e-n-g-t-h, *ſtrength*.

2. If the learner is puzled in ſpelling a word of many ſyllables, let the teacher put him to tell on his fingers how many ſyllables are in it; how to part, and join the letters in each ſyllable; how to bring them together one after another, and let him be perfected in this exerciſe before he read's without ſpelling: thus, e-x, ex, t-r-a, tra, extra, o-r, or, extraor, d-i, di, extraordi, n-a, na, extraordina, r-y, ry, extraordinary. C-o-r, cor, r-e-ſ, p-o-n, pon, correſpon, d-e-n, den, correſponden, c-i-e, cie, correſpondencie. O-p, op, p-o-r, por, oppor, t-u, tu, opportu, n-i, ni, opportuni, t-i-e, tie, opportunitie.

Q. What if there be a conſonant between two vowels in one word?

A. *A conſonant between two vowels muſt be joined to the laſter, as r-e-, re, p-a, pa, repa, r-a, ra, repara, t-i, ſi, reparati, o-n, on,* reparation (not) rep-ar-at-i on: a- by it ſelf-a, l-i, li, ali, e- by it ſelf-e, alie, n-a, na, aliena. t-i, ſi, alienati, o-n, on, alienation: (not) al-i-en at-i-on

Except. 1. *Ab, or x, before a vowel, as ab-ove, ab-o-mi-nable, Ox-en, ex-er-ciſe.*

2. *The parts of a compound word keep their ſyllables diſtinct, as*

ab-hor

ab-hor, al-one, un-ar-med, un-u-ſu-al, en-a-ble, en-a-mour, ad-orn, with-out, with-in.

Q. What if there be two conſonants between two vowels?

A. *Two conſonants between two vowels do ſeparate themſelves, one to the former, the other to the latter, as tel-ling.*

Except. 1. *Any conſonant that is joined to, l, or, r, in the end of a word, as a-ble, a-cre.*

2. *Thoſe conſonants that are inſeparable, as bt, ch, ck, ſh, ſt, tr, as in*

Doubt-ing, rich-es, chick-en, a-ſha-med, poſt-ed ha-tred.

What need you double the conſonant (as thus) is not t-e-l, tel, and i-n-g, ing, teling? Objection.

A. Becauſe, tell, is a ſhort ſyllable, and if I join the conſonant to the latter vowel, I ſhall ſee my errour, and not write te-ling for tel-ling, begi-ning for begin-ning, ha-pineſs for hap-pineſs.

Q. How many kinds of ſyllables are there?

A. *There are two kinds of ſyllables. long, as in huge, bare: & ſhort, as in hug, bar.*

Brain, bran. bite, bit. Cain, cane, can. care, car. cure, cur. gape, gap, fate, fat. fight, fit. hate, hat. hear, hire, her. lake, lack. main, man. mate, mat. mayd, made, mad. mean, men. neat, net. night nit. note, not. one, on. ore, or. pile, pill. quake, quack. rage, rag, ripe, rip. rode, rod. ſeat, ſet. ſign, ſin. ſhine, ſhin. ſight, ſit. ſlight, ſlit.

Ben: Johnſon call's ſuch ſyllables, flat & ſharps; ſee how they jar together.

Q. When do you call a ſyllable long?

A. *I do call a ſyllable long when I take longer time to pronunce it, as, take, fire,*

Q. When do you call a ſyllable ſhort?

A. *I call a ſyllable ſhort when I take ſhorter time to pronounce it, as, tack, fir.*

Q. What makes a long ſyllable?

A. *e, at the end of a word, or a dipthong makes a long ſyllable.*

Except. *Done, gone, fame, come, are short: so some words that end in -ve, abóve, behóve.*

Give, glove, have, live, love, move.

Q. Doth that, e, in the end of a word keep its sound?

A *e, at the end of a word soundes not.*

Except in Cloe, Phebe, Epitome, Mobile.

So this, e, soundes between the teeth letters, as cages; graces.

Boxes, closes, churches, fishes, foxes, hedges, ridges, noses, presses, prizes, roses, witnesses, wages.

Q. If, e, at the end soundes not, what do you write it for?

A. *e, at the end serves only to make a syllable long, as hale, desire, desires.*

Bone bones, bónegrace, bile biles, brute brutes, drake drakes, Esquire, hides, lie lies, rope ropes, wire wires, wave waves.

So réreward, not re-reward.

Q. What if a vowel be added to the, e, in the end of a word?

A. *The, e, in the end of a word is lost if a vowel be added to it as love loving, hale haling. Except these endings -ge -ce, before, -able, as change, chángeable. peace, péaceable.* not changable, peacable.

Q. Must you write, e, at the end of a syllable made long al--ready by a dipthong?

A. *It is needless to write, e, at the end of a syllable that is made long already by a dipthong, as gnaw, fear, weight: not gnawe, feare, weighte.*

Q. Must you never write, e, at the end of a syllable made long by a dipthong?

A. *I must write, e, at the end of a syllable made long by a dipthong, to give a right sound to soft, ſ, to soft, th, and to -ce, -ge, -ve. as please, soothe, peace, siege, leave.*

Q. What makes a short syllable?

A. *The joining of divers consonants, or doubling the same, or leaving out, e, at the end makes a short syllable.*

Q. Is it needful to double the consonant in words of one short syllable?

A. *A*

A. A word of one ſyllable is written with a ſingle conſonant, and the, e, at the end left out. as ſin, ſon, ſun, at, put, war.

Objection. Q. Are not all ſuch ſhort ſyllables printed in our old Bibles with a double conſonant, and, e, at the end?

A. Yes, but every needleſs, e, at the end; with one of the double conſonants before it, is daſhed out of our Bibles, and books of later impreſſion. as ſin ſon, ſins ſons, not ſinne ſinnes, ſonne ſonnes.

Except
1. *add, odd, ſumm,* an *Inn, a eann, egg,* to *err.*
2. *And words of one ſyllable ending in l, or hard ſ, as all, aſs.*
3. *Sowe write not,* e, *after,* m, *in ſhort ſyllables, as kingdom, wiſdom. except ſome, come.*

Q. Why may not, e, be put at the end of a ſhort ſyllable?

A. It is ſelf-contradiction to put, e, in the end, which makes a ſyllable long, after I have made it ſhort with two Conſonants, as paſs, turn, dark, not paſſe, turne, darke.

Except, e, makes a ſyllable long, as roſte, haſte, poſte: or, e, after hard ſ, joined with another conſonant, as horſe, ſenſe; which, e, beares a ſound before a ſhort, s, as horſes, ſenſes, except *divers.*

B

Q. When doth, b, loſe it's ſound?

A. 1. *b, after m, in words of one ſyllable loſeth its ſound, as climb, dumb.*

Comb, cox-comb, crumb, crumble. jambs, kemb, lamb, limb, tomb, womb. ſo bdellium.

2. *B, before, t, loſeth its ſound, as doubt, debt, debter.*

Dóubtful, dóubtleſs, ſúbtile, undóubted.

C, before, e, or, i.

2. When do you write ,c, before ,e, or ,i?

A. 1. *I write ,c, before ,e, or ,i, in words deriued from the latine, that muſt retain their ,c, in them.*

2. *In words that end in -ace, -ece, -ice, -uce, as mace, piece, ſlice, indúce, but -oſe, with ,ſ, as thoſe, noſe.*

Object. Why will not, ſ, ſerve as wæll ,c, before ,e, or, i?

A. *I muſt write ,c, not ,ſ, in theſe words underneath.*

1 Becauſe ,ſ, between vowels, ſoundes like ,z, as peaſe: but ,c, between vowels ſoúndes like hard ,ſ, as peace.

2. Becauſe of the affinitie, which theſe words do keep with the Latine. as accépt, accéſs.

ácceſſarie, áccident, adjácent, áncient, áncestors, artíficer, aſſóciate. Bénefice, beneſícial, brace, brácelet. Cítizen, cáncel, capácity, ceaſe, cell, céllar, célebrate, cemént, cénſer, cenſure, céntre, céremony, cértain, cértifie, cínamon, cymbal, circle, circumcíſion, cited, cívil, complácency, cómpetencie, cónſtancie, correſpóndencie. Deceaſed, decide, dióceſs, divórce, dócile. Efficacy, efficient, élegancie, émnencie,

-nencie, entice, eſpécially: Face, force, fórcible, fúr-nace. Grace, gramèrcy, grócer. Hómicide. Jaun-dice, indúce, invíncible, intercépt, júſtice. Légacie. Mace, mácerate, málice. Néceſſary, nóvice. Obſti-nacie, ócean, office, ófficers, órifice. Pace, pácifie, páncers, pólicie, pounce, précious, predecéſſor, pro-céed. Race. Sedúce, ſérvice, ſimplícitie, ſluce, ſcár-citie, ſocíetie, ſórcerie, ſpace, ſpécifie, ſpécial, ſpice, ſquínancie, ſuccéed, ſuccéſs, ſufficiencie, ſuperficial, ſúrcingle, ſúrplice, ſuſpícion. Thrice, trice, truce. Vice.

Except abáſe, to adviſe, advertiſe, baſe caſe, diſ-franchiſe, , hypócriſie, páradiſe, prómiſe.

Obſerve that ,c, ſoundes, like ſoft ,ſ, in ſécible, ſá-crifice, ſuffice. C-e ſound not in Gloceſter, Wor-ceſter.

C, joined with ,ſ.

2. When do you write, c, after, ſ?

A. *I muſt write ,c, after ,ſ, before ,e, or ,i, in theſe words derived from the Greek and Latine, as acquiéſce, ſcépter.*

Acquieſcence, aſcénd, aſcént. Cónſcience, con-cúpiſcence, cónſcionable. Deſcénd, diſcérn, diſciple, diſcipline. Laſcívious. Obſcéne. Préſcience. Scene, ſcent, ſciática, ſcience. Tranſcéndent: to which add ſchíſm. Scythians.

But ,c, joined with ,ſ, ſoundes like ,k, in ſcéptick. C, ſoundes not in indíct, indicted, indictment.

N-C-E.

2. When muſt you write -n-c-e, in the end of words?

A. *I must write n-c-e, when there is the sound of a hard ,ſ, in theſe ends of words, as -ance-ence--ince-once-unce, as dance, hence, ſince, ſconce, dunce, not where there is the ſound of a ſoft ,ſ, as ſins, pens.*

Abſence, abúndance, ábſtinence, advánce, áffluence, aſſiſtance. Bállance, benévolence. Chance, commérce, cónference, cónfidence. Diſtance. Eloquence, éntrance, éſſence, évidence, expérience. Furtherance. Guídance. Indigence, ínfluence. Lícence. Négligence. Occúrrence, once, offénce, órdinance. Péſtilence, prince, pronóunce, próvidence, province. Quince, quínteſſence. Séntence, ſúbſtance, ſúfferance. Témperance. Wince.

Except diſpénſe. Enbánſe, expénſe. Frán-kincenſe. Hanſe. Ineénſe, inſénſible. Míttins. Rinſe, Senſe, ſuſpénſe, ſpenſe. Récompenſe.

C, joined with ,x.

Q. When do you write ,c, after ,x?

A. *I write ,c, after ,x, in theſe words from Latine, as exceéd, excéll.*

Excéſſive, excéſs, éxcellent, excépt, excéption excíte.

CH.

Q. What is the ſound of ch?

A. *Ch, in Engliſh words, and in words derived from*

*from French, and Latine, ſoundes, * chee, as in approách, rich, cháritie.*

* Ch, ſhould be called chee.

Archer, ártichoke, attách, avóuch. Belch, bench, branch, bréeches, bunch. Chállenge, chámber, cháp-pel, charge, charm, chaſe, chaſte, cháttel, check, chérubim, cheſt, chéater, chéſnut, chick, chide, child, chine, chooſe, church. Debáucht, diſchárge, ditch. Enchánt, eſchéw. Hanch. Mánchet, mérchant, máching. Orchard, ouch, overchárge. Panch, púrcháſe. Quench. Scórching, ſtanch, ſtench, ſtómacher. Tach, torch, tréncher, trúncheon. Vouchſáfe. Wench, which, witch.

TCH.

Q. When muſt you write, t, before, ch?

A. I muſt write ,t, before ,ch, in ſhort ſyllables, as catch, ſcútcheon, wretch.

Bewítch, bútcher. Clinch, crutch, crútches. Fetch, filth, filtch. Hatch, hátchet, hitch. Kítchen. Match. Notch. Patch, pitch, pítcher. Sátchel, ſnatch, ſtretch. Thatch. Watch.

CH, ſoundes ,K.

Q. When doth ,ch, ſound like ,k?

A. Ch, ſoundes like ,k, in words derived from Hebrew, and Greek. as Chriſt, Chémoſh, Melchízedek.

Object. Why muſt you pronounce, ch, like, k?

A. Becauſe this ,ch, is derived from thoſe letters, which we now ſound like ,k, in Hebrew, and Greek, as ſchool, Malachi, Eccho.

To Ache, Achiſh, ánarchie, archángel, ánchor, ántichriſt, Antioch. Chaſm, character chóler, chólick chíromancie, chirúrgeon, chrónicle, chronólogie, chymical. Eunuch. Hierarchie. Mechanick, mélancholie. Mónarchie. Pátriarch. Shédule, ſcheme, ſtómach. Zachéus. But ,ch, in cherubim. Rachel. Tychicus. Arch, an ach, doth ſound as in approach.

CK.

Q. When muſt you write ,c, before ,k?

A. In a ſhort ſyllable, I muſt write ,c, between the vowel, and ,k, but not between the conſonant and ,k, as bank, backs, bake.

Brink, brick. Lank, lack, lake. Think, thick. Silk, ſlick, ſick, ſlink, ſlick. Trunk, truck. not trunck, thinck.

Objection. What need is there of putting ,c, before ,k, in theſe ſhort ſyllables.

A. Becauſe I cannot double the ,k, to make a ſhort ſyllable, therefore I write ,c, before it, as Antick, beck.

Bickering, buck, buckram. Chick, chicken, cricket. Dock, duck, duc-koy. Fickle, flock, freckles, frock. Gárlick, Héckſick. Lock, luck. Mock, muck. Neck, nick. Pack. Quick. Ránſack. Sack, ſtack, ſtickle, ſhackles, ſtricken, ſuck. Tackling, thwack, thicken, thicket, tráffick, trickle, trúckle. Wicked. Zodiack. Except Hábbakkuk.

To theſe add Circumſpect. Diſtinct, diſtinction, deſunct. Mulct. Relict.

G, before ,e, or ,i.

Q. How doth ,g, ſound before ,e, or ,i?

A. G, before ,e, or ,i, ſoundes like j.

Objection. How do you know when to write ,j, and when to write ,g, before ,e, or ,i?

A. Thoſe words that are written with ,g, before ,e, or ,i, are to be found here in order of the Alphabet, as, advántage, barge, agent, ágitate.

* Allége, ambáges, análogie, ángel, avénge. Cage, chállenge, chángeable, * cóllege, congéal. Dámmage, dánger, diſpárage. Enquíre, engénder, enlárge, eſtránge. Forge, fringe, fúgitive. Gárbage, gélly, gem, George, géneral, génerous, génet, génius, géntle, géntleman, géſture, giant, gibe, giblet, a clove gilly-flower, ginger, górgeous, gorget, Har-binger, hinge. Image, imágine, infrínge, Lógick. Magician, mágiſtrate, mánger, mórgage. Nonage. * Oblíge, órenge, original, outrágeous. Page, págeantrie, pílgrimage, pluuge, póttage, pródigie, prógenie, * privilege, Rage, regenerate, régiment, régiſter, Sácrilege, Sage, ſélvage, ſpunge, ſtrange, ſtratagem, Tautólogie, trágedie. Virgin, vírginals, víſage, urge, úſage.

* *Lat: allego, not alledgo.*
* *Collegium, not colledgium.*
* *Lat: obligo, not oblidgo.*
* *Privilegium, not priviledgium.*

Q. When muſt you write ,d, before ,g?

A. I muſt write ,d, before ,g, in ſuch ſhort ſyllables, as judge, hedge.

Abrídgement, acknówledgement. Badge, badger, bridge. Cúdgel, Dodge, drudge, Fadge. Grudge, Júdge.

Judgement. Knówledge. Lódging. Pártridge. Sledge. Wedge.

Elſe it is ridiculous to write ,e, after ,g, in the end of a word, but when it ſoundes like, j, as lovinge, thinge,, for loving thing.

2. Doth the ,g, before ,e, or ,i, always ſound like ,j ?

A. *G, before ,e, or ,i, ſoundes like ,ghee, in Anger, bégger, begín.*

Begét. Cónger(eel). Eager. Fínger, forgét. Geeſe, geld, gélding, giddy, gift, gig, gíglet, gill, gild, ginny, girl, girt, give. Hánger, Heterogéneous, Homogéneous. Méager. Tárget, togéther.

GH.

2. What is the ſound of gh ?

A. 1. *Gh, ſoundes now like *, h, in Almighty, althóugh.*

* *But the Ancients did, as the Welch, & Scots do ſtill pronounce gh, thorow the throat.*

Bough, brought, bright. Caught. Dáughter, de-líght, dough, draught, drought. Fight, flight, fraíghted. Háughty, high, highth, Hugh. Knight. Light. Might. Náughty, night, nought. Plough. Right, ríghteous. Sigh, fight, ſláughter, ſlight, ſought. Taught, thigh, trough. Weigh, weight, wrought.

2. Doth ,gh, ſound like ,h, in all words ?

A. 2. *Gh, ſoundes ,f, in cough, láughter, enóugh, rough.*

Gu.

Gu.

Q. What is the ſound of, gu?

A. Gu, ſoundes like ,ghee, as rogue, guide, tongue.

Catalogue, collógue. Díalogue, diſguiſe. Epilogue. Guard, guárdian, gueſs, gueſt, guile, guilty. Prólogue, prorógue.

This ,u, joined to the ,g, I call ,u ſubunctive which ſerves only to make ,g, a palate letter.

Objection. Why do you write ,e, after ,u, in theſe words?
A. Becauſe ,u, ends no word.

GN.

Q. When doth ,g, loſe its ſound?

A. G, before ,n, loſeth its ſound. as in feign, reign, ſign.

Arráign, aſſígn, deſign, énſign, reſígn. Seignior, Séigniorie, ſígned, ſóverèign. ſo phlegm.
But, g, keepes its ſound in ſignet.

H.

Q. When doth ,h, loſe its ſound?

A. H, ſoundes not after ,g, or ,r as ghoſt. Rhetorick.

Catárrh. Dúnghil. Hoſt, hour. ſo John, impósthume. Myrrh. Rhene, rheum, rhode. Wadham.

So ,h, ſoundes not in the end of words derived from the Hebrew, as Iſaiah, Jeremiah, Miſpeh.

F.

Q. What need you make, je, a different letter from, gee, ſith they are both of a ſound?

A. *Je. is a different letter from ,g. becauſe*

1. *Ge, is never uſed before , a, o, u, but, je, a. major, journey, injurie. not magor, gourny, ingurie*

2. *Becauſe of the affinity that ,je, keepes with its Original from other Languages, as halelujah, majeſtie.*

Abjéct, abjúre conjécture. conjúre, jar, jéalous, jerk, jéſsime, jéſting, jerk, jócund.

L.

Q. Doth every word of one ſyllable ending in ,l, double the ,l?

A. *Every word of one ſyllable ending, in ,l, that hath, no dipthong in it, doth double the ,l, as Ball, bell, bill, boll, bull, ſhall, well, full, fill. not bawl, bayl, coyl.*

Q. What if a ſyllable beginning with a conſonant be added to a ,ll?

A. *If a word ending with a ,ll, hath a ſyllable added to it beginning with a conſonant, it loſeth one l, as ſhall ſhalt, welcom, fulneſs.*

Q. What if the ſyllable added to ,ll, begins with a vowel?

A. *If*

A. *If the ſyllable added to ,ll, begins with a vowel, the ,ll, remaines, as falleth, called.*

Q. What if a word of many ſyllables doth end in ,l?

A. *A word of many ſyllables ending in ,l, doth not double that ,l, as burial, Cathedral.*

Except thoſe words that bear the ſound upon the laſt ſyllable, as Excéll, fulfill, repéll, rebéll, not a rébel.

Q. Doth the ,l, joined to another conſonant keep its full ſound?

A. *L. joined to another conſonant in theſe words loſeth its ſound; as Balk, ſalve, ſoundes like Bawk, ſave.*

So Briſtol. Calf. Falcon fálconer, folks. Half Hólborn. Lincoln. Málkin, málmeſey, Sálmon, ſtalk Talk. Walk. Yolk.

N.

Q. When doth ,n, loſe its ſound?

A. N, *after ,m, doth loſe its ſound; as Autumn, damn.*

Cólumn, condémn, contémn. Hymn: ſo kiln: to Limn. Sólemn.

P.

Q. When doth ,p, loſe its ſound?

A: *P, after, m, and before, b, or, s, doth lose its sound, as tempt, upbráyd. Psalm.*

Attémpt. Contémptible, cùpboard. Exémpt. Pé-temptory. Redemption. Súmptuous, symptom. Temptation. so Recéipt.

PH.

Q. What is the sound of, ph?

A. *Ph, soundes, f, as próphet, physick, philòso-phie.*

Ahítophel, amphithéatre. Blasphéme, blásphe-mie. Cípher, còphin, cosmógraphie. Dólphin. Elephant, émphasis, épitaph. Geógraphie. Hermáphrodite, híeroglyphick. Mephíbosheth, mòrphew, metamorphíze, metamórphosis. Néphew, nymph. Orphan. Pámphlet, phántasie, phantasm, Pháraoh, phárisie, phenix, Phílip, Philístines, phlebótomie, próphesie. Sphear, Súlphur, Syrophenícian. Tríumph, triùmphant.

Ph, is but one letter in the Greek, whence these words are derived: and it should be called phi.

Note. Ph, in two distinct syllables, do bear their full sound, as Clápham, shép-herd.

Q.

Q. What is the sound of qu?

A. *Qu, doth sound like, k, as líquor, exchéquer.*

Attáque, árquebuss. Barque (or little ship) Oblique. Réliques, Tícquets.

But

But Rhétorick, publick, pólitick muſt be written with ,ck, not ,que: becauſe they are written in La-tine with a ,c, as *Rhetorica, publica, politica.*

S.

Q. How many fold is the ,ſ, in ſpelling?

A. *The ,ſ, is two fold.* { 1. *Hard as in aſs, loſs.* 2. *Soft as in as, loſe, bars.*

Q. When. is the ,ſ, to be doubled?

A. *This hard ,ſ, in every ſhort; and in every laſt ſyllable, is doubled without an ,e, at the end; as exceſſive, exceſs, loſs, paſs.*

Except { 1. *The laſt ,ſ, that ſoundes ſoft after a ,ß, as witneſſes.* 2. *The laſt ,s, in words that end in -ous, as precious, pious.*

The ſoft ,ſ.

Objection. Why will not one ,ſ, ſerve, as needleſs, with one *ſ*, as well as with ,ſs?

A. Becauſe the ſoft ,ſ, between vowels, and in the end of a word, ſoundes like ,z: and your good women do know that needles, are not needleſs, nor gaines gaineſs.

As advertíſe, aríſe, arms. Chaſtíſe, cheeſe, chíſel, chooſe, ch ſen, cíſers, circumcíſe, compóſe Enterpríſe, éxerciſe, éxquiſite. Freeſe. To Gloſe, to graſe. Impóſitors, is. To Leaſe. Méaſure, míſer. Pléaſure.

Pléaſure. Raſór, reſiſt, róſin, rouſe, raiſe Surmiſe, ſurpriſe. Víſion, víſit. Was, wéſel, wiſe, to wheeſe,

Q. What if a ſyllable be added to this ,ſs?

A *One of this double ,ß, is loſt before a conſonant, as remiß, remíſneſs: not before a vowel, as búſineſs buſineſſes.*

Q. What if there be the ſound of a hard ,ſ, in a long ſyllable.

A. *If there be the ſonnd of a hard ,ſ, in a long ſyllable, I muſt write ,c, between vowels, as pace nice: not ,ſ, that ſoundes ,z, paſe, niſe.*

Q. Doth not the ſingle ,ſ, ſound hard ſometime?

A. *S, ſoundes hard in nouns, as a looſe man, a houſe, the uſe. But ,ſ, ſoundes ſoft in verbs, as to looſe, to houſe, to uſe.*

Q. When doth ,ſ, loſe its ſound?

A. *S, loſeth its ſound in Viſcount, Iſle, Iſland.*

Q. How doth the ſound of ,ſ, differ from ,ſh?

A. *The ,ſ, ſoundes between the upper, and lower teeth cloſed together as, buſ, laſs, ſin.*

The ,ſh, ſoundes thorow the lower teeth, as buſh, laſh, ſhin. This ,ſh, is divided in Greſ-ham, houſ-hold, miſ-happen.

Q. How many kinds of ,ſ, are there, as to writing?

A. *The*

A. *The, ſ, in writing is two fold.* { 1. *Long, ſ,* and 2. *Short, s.*

Q. When is the long, ſ, written?

A. *The long, ſ, is written in the beginning, or middle of words. The little, s, in the end, or after another, ſ, as ſeſsions, aſsiſes.*

T.

TI.

Q. What is the ſound of, ti, before a vowel?

A. *Ti, before a vowel ſoundes like, ſi, as nation, patience, Dictionary, Galatians.*

Except { 1. *When, ſ, goes before it, as fuſtion, combuſtion, queſtion, ſuggeſtion.* 2. *Ti, keepes its ſound if a word ending in ty, hath a ſyllable added to it, that begins with a vowel as, pitty, pittious.*

Loftier mightier, plentious, weightieſt. ſo Courtier.

Q. How do you know when to write, ti, before a vowel; and when, ſi, ſith they are both of like ſound?

A. *I muſt write, ti, not, ſi, in words ending in -a-tion, -i-tion, -ac-tion, -ic-tion, as nation, contrition, faction, fiction.* Except

Except { 1. *The hard, ſ, in paſsion, confeſsion, and in miſsion, with its compounds, as admiſsion, cõmiſsion, intermiſsion, remiſsion, ſubmiſsion.*
2. *The ſoft, ſ, in conciſion, circumciſion.*
3. *The, ſh, in cuſhion, faſhion.*

2. What is the ſound of, th?

A. *Th, makes a hard ſound in thunder, through, thick, thin.*

This th, is but one letter in Greek; and it ſhould be called, the, with a hard ſound in theſe words: and the, with a ſofter ſound in the next rule.

Antipathy, Apothecary, authoritie. Betróth. Death, dearth, depth, doth. Froth. Length, léthar-gie. Methéglin, mithridate. Ninth. Path, panther, pithy. Sith, ſloth, ſouth, ſtrength. Thank, thing, think, thirſt, thorow, thought, throng, throne, thurſday, thwart. Worth, wrath.

Th, is parted in Chat-ham, Wit-ham.

But, th, makes a ſofter ſound in that, thine, worthy, father.

Beneath, bróther, búrthen. Either. Farthing, fã-thom. Leather. Móther. Néither. Seethe, ſithe. Wéa-ther, whéther, whíther, wither, wreath.

Note. Th, ſoundes hard in theſe *Nouns*, and ſoft in their *Verbs.*

a Bath	to Bathe
a breath	to breathe
a cloth	to clothe
loath	to loathe
ſo forſóoth	to ſoothe
a ſheath	to ſheathe

Q. What need you make (Ve) V, a different letter from U?

A. 1. *The ,v, ſoundes like ſoft ,f, and is often derived from it, as life lives, knife knives, grief grievous.*

2. *The ,v, muſt be written exactly where there is the ſound of ſoft ,f, to prevent miſtakes, as re--vive not reviu, live not liu, grieve not griu.*

Of Vovvels.

A, before L.

Q. How many fold is the ,a ?

A: *The ,a, is two fold.* 1. *Small, as in made, face, fat.* 2. *Broad, which ſoundes like ,au, and is never uſed, but before ,l, as all, ſalt, ſcald.*

Ball, bald. Enſtáll, enthráll, etérnal. Gall, gám--bals. Hall, halt. Mall, múſical. Small, ſtall, ſtalk, Víal:

Except ,a, before ,l, ſoundes like the ſmall ,a, in balm. bale.

Calm. Embálm, éntrals. Hale, hallow. Fállow. Mállows, mórtal. Perpétual. Sálad, ſcale, ſhállow. Tállow. Wállow.

Au, is written before ,l, in aſsáult, fault, Paul, vault. and ,aw, in brawl. Note.

E.

Q. How many fold is the ,e?

A. *The ,e, is 1. Clear, as in let, beſt, ſincére. 2. Obſcure, like ſhort ,u.*

Q. When is the ,e, obſcure like ſhort ,u ?

A: 1. *E, is obſcure when it is ſhort before ,r, as her, liberty.*

2. *E, is obſcure before ,n, in the laſt ſyllable, as beaten, dózen.*

Beholden, bróken, búrthen. Chóſen, chríſten. Eáten. Fáſten. Gárden. Míxen. Often ópen. Séven. Tóken. Whéaten. ſo Chríſtendom.

But ,e, ſoundes not in moneth. Tueſday.

So the firſt ,e, ſoundes not in Scrivener, and the firſt ,d, and laſt ,e, do not ſound in Wedneſday.

E, after ,r, or ,l.

3. *E, is obſcure when it muſt be written after, not before ,l, or ,r, in the laſt ſyllable, as líttle, péople, luſtre.*

Able, áddle, ádmirable, áffable, ángle, ápple, au-gre. Báttledore, béadle, bride, brámble,, brittle, búbble, búckle, búndle, búngle. Cáble, cándle, cápa-ble cáſtle, círcle, cóngre, cráckle. Dáble, dázle. Eágle, entángle, epiſtle. Fáble, fœeble, ficle. Gág-gle, gárgle, grápple. Hackle, hándle, húmble. Júg-gle, júſtle. Kindle, kéttle, Lúcre. Mángle, mántle, maſsácre, máugre, meazles, métre, mítre, múmble. Néedle, néttle, nibble, nípple, nóble. Obſtacle. Phíl-tre, píckle, pímple, pínnacle, príckle. Ríddle, ráttle, rúffle. Sáble, ſáddle, ſcrúple, ſhámbles, ſícle, ſíngle, ſépulchre, ſpíttle, ſprínkle, ſtáble, ſtráddle, ſtrúgle. ſtíffe, ſtúbble, ſupple, ſwáddle. Tábernacle, táble, térri-

terrible, thímble, thíſtle, tíckle, tígre trămple, tré-ble, tríacle, tríangle, tríſle, tróuble, túmble, tíncle. Uncle. Wárble, whíſtle, wrángle, wréſtle, wrinkle.

But ,e, obſcure, is written, before ,l, or ,r, in the laſt ſyllable, in bättel, cättel, góſpel, gravel, model, véſsel. Eager. Víneger.

Q. Why may not ,e, after ,r, or ,l, be left out?

A: *Becauſe the ,e, after ,l, or ,r, makes a ſyllable; which cannot be without an expreſs vowel, as No--bles, acres, from noble, acre.*

Not from nobl, acr.

Q. When doth ,e, ſound like ,ee?

A: *E. ſoundes like ,ee, in be, even, évening, England, Engliſh, he, here, me, ſhe, we, ye,*

I.

Q. How many fold is the ,i?

A: *The ,i, is two fold.* 1. *Long, as in bite; wild, fight.* 2. *Short, as bit, fill, fit, ring.*

The ſhort ,i, before ,r, ſoundes like ſhort ,u, in ſir, bird, firſt.

Dirt. Filbirds. Shirt. Third, thirſt, thírteen.

When does the ,i, loſe its ſound?

A: *The ,i, loſeth its ſound in búſineſs, márriage, Párliament.*

Baſin. Cárriage, cárrion, cóuſin, cúſhion. Fáſhi-on. Raiſin. Vénilon. ſo the ſound of the firſt ,i, is loſt in Médicine; and the ſecond ,i, ſoundes not in ſubtility.

Q. Doth ,i, end a word?

A: *I, ends no word, ſo we write ,e, after it in* Subſtantives, *as a* * *tie, a crie: and ,y, for ,ie, in* Adjectives, *as pretty, wealthy; and in* Verbs *as to ty, to cry.*

* *For ſo the noun is eaſily made plural, as ties, cries.*

Q. Does this ,y, remain if ſome ſyllable be added to it?

A: *If any ſyllable but -*ing *be added to ,y, in the end of a word it is turned to ,i, as ſtudy, ſtudious, ſtudied; but ,y, in ſtudying.*

* *Becauſe you cannot put one ,i, before another, as ſtudiing. This ,y, is loſt in Students.*

O.

Q. How many fold is the ,o?

A: *The* ,o, *is three fold.* 1: *Long, as in no, ſo, more, moſt.* 2. *Short, as in lot, not, for.* 3. *Obſcure, like ſhort u, as*

1. In ſon, tongue, done, London.

Abóve, appróve Behóveth, Bróther. Come, cómpanie, cónie, conduit. Dóſen, doſt, doth. Love. Mother, move. Plover, pomel, prove Remóve, Shóvel, ſome, vénom, whom.

2. *O, after ,w, ſoundes like ſhort, u, as world, ſword, wóman, won.*

Except ,o, ſoundes ,ee, in wómen: and ô long in wo, wore, awóke.

3. *O, before ,m, or ,n, in the laſt ſyllable ſoundes like ſhort ,u, as freedom, reckon, bacon.*

Come, cuſtom, kingdom. Some. Wêlcom, wiſdom. Apron. Barton, button. Capon, citron. Deacon. dénifon. Iron. Maſon. Priſon. Reaſon. Saffron, ſea-

ſeaſon. Treaſon. Weapon.

O, loſeth its ſound in Damoſel.

Q. When does the ,o, ſound like (woo) oo?

A: *O, ſoundes like (woo) oo, in Rome, do, ſhoe.*

Cuckoe. Go. Hord. Muſhrom. Undo. Who, whore.

Q. When doth ,o, ſound like ,o-u?

A: *O, before ,l, ſoundes like ,o-u, as old, hold, bolſter.*

Behóld, bole. a Cold, control. Dolt. Embólden. Fold. Gold. Scold. Told. Uphold.

Except { 1. O, keepes its ſound in dole, extol, molten, pole, ſcaffold, ſcrole. 2. ,Ou, in I could, would, ſhould ſouldier.

U.

Q. How many fold is the ,u?

A: *The u, is two fold.* { 1. *Short, as in but, muſt, burſt.* 2. *Long, as in lute, muſe, refuſe. as if it were the compound of ,iw.*

Q. Doth ,u, end a word?

A: *When ,u, ends a word I muſt write an ,e, after it. as true, vértue.*

Clue, glue, hue, iſſue, perdue, purſue, retínue, ſue, value.

U, ſoundes not in cónſtrue, miſcónſtrue.

Y.

Q. How many fold is the ,y?

A:

A: Y, is two fold. { 1. Y, is a consonant before a vowel, as York, youth. 2. Y, is a vowel when it followes a consonant.

Q. In what words must you write ,y, not ,i?

A: I must write ,y, not ,i, in words derived from Greek, as Presbyterie, Martyr.

Alchymie, análysis, apócalyps, apóchrypha. Bábylon, beryl. Clyster, chrysolite, cymbal, cypress, crystal. Etymólogie, Egypt. Hypocrite, * hysop. Labyrinth, lyrick. Myriads, myrrh, mystical, mystery. Nymph, Onyx-stone. Sátyre, sycomore, sycophant, sympathie, synagogue, synod, Syrians, syrus, systeme. Type, tyrant.

* אזוב

Of Dipthongs.

Q. How many kinds of Dipthongs are there?

A. There are two kinds of Dipthongs. { 1. *Proper.* 2. *Improper.*

Q. When is the dipthong called proper?

A: That is a proper dipthong wherein both vowels keep their sound.

There are twelve proper Dipthongs. { *ay ey oy, ai ei oi, aw ew ow, au eu ou.*

Q. When is a dipthong called improper?

A: That is an improper dipthong that loseth the sound of one vowel.

Q. How many improper dipthongs are there?

A: There are eight improper dipthongs. *ea ee ie eo oa oo ui ou obscure, as in cousin.*

Ai, Ay.

Q. What is the the difference between ai, and ay?

A: *As ai ends no word, so ay doth only end a word, and remaines before any endings added to it, as say, sayth, sayd, saying: not saing. Day days, not daies nor dayes.*

* Absláin, acquáint, air, appertáin. Chílblain, chair, claim, contáin. Demáin, despáir. Empáir, entertáin. Fair, faith, flail. Gain, gainsáy. Maintáin. Móuntain. Obtáin. Paint, pair, plaice, plaister. Retain. Skáin, slain, stain, strain. Taylor. Vain, Wain, wait.

* *Though some compounds of teneo, should end with ,e-i-n. as attein, yet we must yield to custom (especially our Bibles) that have obtained a i n, abstáin, attain.*

Q. Doth a-i always keep its sound?

A: Ai, soundes like ,e, in bargain, chaplain.

Agáinst, chámberlain, curtain. Plaited. Raisin. Travail. Wainscot.

This dipthong ,a-i, is parted in Ephraim, jáir, Láish, Sephár-vaim. *Note.*

Aw, Au.

Q. What is the difference between ,aw, and ,au?

A: 1. *I must not write ,au, in the end of a word, but aw, as paw, claw.*

2.

2. *Aw, ſoundes broader then ,au, as dawb, haunt.*

Aúdience, appláud, appláuſe, aſsáult, áuthor. Baud, becáuſe, brawl. Cáudle, cáuldron, caught, cáuſie, crawl. Dawn Fault, fawn, flaunt, flaw. Gáudie, gauld, glaunce, gnaw. Heraucane. Launce, Lawyer. Maw. Naught. Pawn, pauſe, Ríbauldrie. Sauſe, ſáuſage, ſáuſie, ſauſer, ſpawling, ſtraw, ſtráwberry. Taunt. Vault, vaunt. Yawn.

Nota. This Dipthong is parted in Archeláüs. Emmáüs. Nicholáüs.

Ea.

Q. What is the ſound of, ea?

1. *A: Ea, ſoundes ,e, d-r-a-w-n out long, as lead, weak.*

Appéal, appéaſe. Bean, bear, beaſt, beat, benéath, breach, break, to break. Ceaſe, cheat, clean, cleave, compléat, concéal, congéal. Deal, decréaſe, detéat, diſpléaſe, dream. Eager, ean, ear, earn, éaſie, Eaſter, endéavour, eſtréat, eat, eaves. Féature, forſwéar. Glean. Heal, heap. Jéalouſie. Meal, mean. Reach, reveal. To ſheath, ſpeak, ſpear, ſpread, ſqueak, ſeam, ſéamſtreſs, ſtreak, ſurcéaſe, ſwear. Teach, teazils, treatiſe. Weave, wéaver. Zeal.

2. *Ea, ſoundes ſhort ,e, in head, dead, réady.*

Bédſtead, beard. Earl. Féather. Héaven. Méaſure. Pearl, pleaſure. Search, ſtead, ſweat, thread, thréaten, tréaſurie, tréaſure. Wealth, wéary, wéather.

3. *Ea, ſoundes ,ee, in dear, appéar.*

Bléar-eyed. Chear, clear. Hear. near. Read Year.

4. Ea, *ſoundes ,a, in I heard, heart, heárken, ſearge.*

This

This dipthong is parted in Ceſaréa, créate, Eleázar, Gene- Note.
álogie, Gíbeah. real, ocean, pageant, ſergeant, theatre, vengeance.

Ee.

2. What is the ſound of (double, e,) ee?

A. *ee(double ,e) ſoundes like, ye, in meek, beſeéch, diſcréet.*

Agréeable, áxletree. Beech, beef, beſéem, béeſom. Cheek, cheeſe, creep. Degrées, deed. deep. Eſtéem. Fee, feel, free. Green. Keen, keep, knee. Need. Pé--degree, peer, procéed. Redéem. Screen, ſheep, ſleep, ſneele, ſteep, ſteel, ſteeple, ſtreet, ſweep. Weed, weep, wheel.

This Dipthong is parted in Azreël. Beërſhéba, Bezaleël. Note.

EY.

2. What is the ſound of ey?

A. 1. *Ey ſoundes ,e, in Coúntrey, attúrney.*

Abbey, alley, Angleſey. Cauſey, chimney, cock--ney, comfrey. Hackney. Journey. a Grey, key, kid--ney. Lamprey. Money. Pulley.

Objection. Why will not ,e, ſerve in theſe words, as well as ,ey?

A. Becauſe ,e, at the end of a word ſoundes not, as hone. add y, honey.

2. *Ey ſoundes like ,ee, in valley, Turkey.*

Barley. Monkey. Parſley. Talley, tanſey.

3. *Ey ſoundes like ,ay, in they, obey.*

Convéy, convéyance. Obéyſance. Prey (or ſpoil) ſurvey, ſurveyor. Whey.

But ,ey, ſoundes ,i, in eye, eyes.

EI.

Q. What is the ſound of ei?

A. 1. Ei, *ſoundes* ,e, *long in recéive.*

Carréir, concéit, concéive. Decéit, decéive. Enterfeir, éither. Héiſer. Léiſure. Néighbour. Púrveigh. Recéipt. Seize.

2. Ei, *ſoundes like* , ay, *in heir, feign, weight. Néighbour.*

* *Forenſis.* Deign. Eight. * Fórein. Inveigh. to Neigh. Streight, ſtréighten. Veins.

Note. This Dipthong is parted in Atheïſt, Atheïſm. Deïtie, Polytheïſm.

EO.

What is the ſound of ,eo ?

A. Eo, *ſoundes, ee, in péople* ,e, *in feoffee, léopard, jéopardy. But* ,eo, *keepes its ſound in Théory.*

Dungeón. Gibeon. Hideous. Méteor. Pígeon. Ríghteous. Súrgeon, ſcútcheon. Theólogie. Yéoman.

EW.

What is the ſound of ,ew ?

A. Ew, *keepes its ſound in bréweſs, few, lewd, ewe. But,ew, hath now obtained the ſound of* ,iw, *as new, jewel.*

Blew, brew. Chew, crew. Drew. Embréw, eſchéw. Hew. Géwgaws. Knew. ſéwet, ſlew, ſtew, ſteward. Vínew.

EU.

Eu.

Q. What is the ſound of ,eu ?

A. *Eu, keepes its ſound in feud, neuter, pleuriſie. But ,eu, ſoundes like ,u, in Monſieur, adieu, lieu.*

This Dipthong is parted in Alphæus. Bartimæus. *Note.*

I E.

Q. What is the ſound of ,ie ?

A. *Ie, ſoundes like ,ee, believe, chief, piece.*

Beſiege, bier, brief. Cavalier, caſhier, chief: Friend, frontiers. Grief, grievance, grievous. Hán-kerchief. Kerchief. Liege. Siege. View. Yield.

This Dipthong is parted in Audience. Brier. Client, clothier. *Note.* Dier. Eliezer. Quiet. ſo when the ,y, is turned to ,i, as buried, búſied. Dried. Eſpied. Relied. Studied.

O A.

Q. What is the ſound of ,oa?

A. *Oa, ſoundes ,ō, drawn out long, as boar, choak.*

Board, boat, broach. Coach, cloak, coal, coap, coaſt, coat. Encroach. Goat, groaning, groat. Hoary. to Poach. Roam, roar. Stroak.

This Dipthong is parted in coaction, coagulate. Ahinoam. *Note.* Boanerges. Gilboah. Jeroboam, Joab, Moab. Rehoboam. To which add extraordinary, Pharaoh.

O Y, O I.

Q. What is the difference between oy, and oi ?

A. 1. *Oi, never ends a word, but ,oy, as boy, cloy.*

2. *Oy, ſoundes broader then ,oi, as moyſt, joi--ner, joint.*

Bóiſterous. Cloy, clóyſters. Embróyder, émroides, emplóy, explóit. Foyl. Moyſt. Noiſe, nóyſom. Oyl, óintment. Poiſe. Quoif. Void.

Note. This Dipthong is parted in Camoïs, Loïs, Toï, Zeboïm.

OO.

Q. What is the ſound of oo ?

A. 1. *Oo, ſoundes like,* WOO, *as chooſe, broom,*

Book, boon, boot, brook, brood. Cooper, crook. Food, fool, foord forſooth, foot. Gooſe. Hoop. Looſe, mood, moon, moor. Nook. Poor. Rood, roof, root. ſoot, ſtool, ſtoop. Tooth.

2. *Oo. ſoundes like ſhort ,u, in good, wool.*

Hood. Wood. Stood.

Note. This Dipthongue is parted in Boös, Coös, Boötes, Laocoön.

OW.

Q. What the ſound of ow ?

A. 1. *Ow, keepes its full ſound in how, to bow, fróward.*

Allów. Cow, cóward. now. Tóward.

2. *Ow, ſoundes like ,o, in beſtòw, know.*

A Bow, flow, low, window, throw. grow, glow.

3. *Ow, ſoundes, like ,woo, in árrow, pillow.*

Bárrow, bórrow. Fállow, fóllow. hállow, Morrow. Shad-dow, ſórrow, ſwallow. Widdow, willow, winnow.

Q. What

Q. What is the ſound of ,ou ?

A. 1. *Ou, keepes its full ſound in devóut ſlout, fourth, our Sáviour, ſtout.*

2. *Ou, ſoundes like ,o, in ſúccour, brought, endéavour.*

Althóugh, ármour. Behávior. Clámour, cólour. Embáſſadour, émperour, érrour. Gourd. Hárbour. Mánnour. Nought. Odour, ought. Rígour. Solícitour, ſoul. Though, thought. Wrought.

3. *Ou, ſoundes like (woo) oo, in couch, courſe.*

Diſcóurſe, Court, Cóurtier.

4. *Ou, ſoundes like ſhort ,u, in cóuſin, double, courage.*

Adjóurn. Bloud. Cóuple, cóurteſey. Diſcóurage, dóubled. Encóurage. Houd, flóuriſh. Jóurney, jour-nal. Nóuriſh. Ougly. Scourge. Tóuchſtone, tóuchy. Young.

5. *Ou, ſoundes, like ,iw, in youth.*

U I.

Q. What is the ſound of ,ui ?

A: 1. *Ui, ſoundes like ,y in guide, build, to buy.*

Begüile, built, búyer,. Círcuit, cónduit. Diſguiſe. Guile, guiſe. The Guilt, vérjuice.

2. *Ui, ſoundes like ,u, in ſuit, recrúit, fruit.*

Bruiſe, fruitful, fruitleſs, juice, ſuitor, ſuitable.

This Dipthong is parted in ambigüitie, angüiſh, früition, gé- *Note.*
nüine, gratüitie, linguiſt, puiſſant, perſpicüitie, rüin.

We might add to these, some Latine Dipthongs, as ea, and oe, in words derived from the Greek, as Æneas, Ætna. Euboea, œconomie, Solœcisism.

Of Pronunciation.

Q. What is pronunciation?

A. *Pronunciation is the right speaking of sen-tences, or words according to the Accent, and the proper sound of every letter.*

Q. What do you mean by Accent?

A. *An Accent is the lifting up of the sound of a sentence, or syllable.*

Q. How many kind of Accents are there?

A. *An Accent is either in* { *Sentences* / *or* / *Words.*

Q. How do you know what Accent to place upon every sentence?

A: 1. *I must observe a cadencie, or letting fall of my voice, in a parenthesis, or that clause that goes before a period.*

2 *I must observe a* Selah, *or lifting up my voice before an interrogation? or in a word that beares some Emphasis.*

Obj. How do you know where to place your Accent on a word of many syllables?

A:

A: There is an Accent (or fescue) marked on every vowel that is to be lifted up in words of many syllables, under every Rule, though I need not use the like in my writing.

Q. How will you remember where to place your Accent?

A: 1. *The Accent in words of many syllables is commonly on the third vowel from the last, as tole-rátion, índustry, éxcellent, arbítriment.*

2. *Words ending in, -ary, have the Accent on the first syllable, as ánniversary, temporary, árbitrary.*

3. *Words that have many consonants in the last syllable save one, have their Accent on that syllable, as etérnal, transcéndent. not in éxcel-lent.*

4. *Words in -ize and -ure, and such as have -ei, in the last syllable; have their Accent on the last syllable, as temporize eterníze, inúre, endúre, re-céive, interféir.*

Object. What if the same word doth vary its Accent?

A: I must observe here that the Verbs have the Accent on the last syllable, the Nouns on the first.

Nouns,	*Verbs.*
Absent	To absént
An áccent	To accént
A cóllect	To collect
A cómpound	To compóund
A cónduct	To condúct
A cónvert	To convért

A cóntract	To contráct
A cónvey	To convéy
A déſert	To deſért
Fréquent	To frequént
An íncenſe	To incénſe
An óbject	To objéct
An óverthrow	To overthrów
A prémiſs	To premíſe
A préſent	To preſént
A récord	To recórd
A réfuſe	To refúſe
A rébel	To rebél
A ſúrvey	To ſurvéy
A tórment	To torménr.

So Húmane when it comes before a ſubſtantive, as húmane learning.

But humáne after a ſubſtantive, as Chriſt had two natures, The one Divine, that other Humáne.

Of the great Letters.

Q. How do you know when to write the great letters?

A. *That muſt be a great letter, which is the firſt in*

1. *A proper name of a perſon, or place, as* Charls, England.

2 *The firſt letter in a Sentence, as the firſt letter in your writing, or the firſt after a period.*

3. *The firſt letter in a verſe.*

4. *I, by it ſelf is a great, I, as I am.*

5. *All thoſe words that imply an emphaſis, or what is remarkable, muſt be written with a great letter.*

letter. as, BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS, AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH.

Points used in writing, are either in { *VWords, or Sentences.*

1. Above the Words.

Points used in words are either

1. A Postraphus *is a Note written just over the place of a Vowel that is cut off; as clos'd for closed, it's for it is.* But it is needless to write an *Apostrophus* where ,*s*, is set for ,*th*; as loves for he loveth: there being nothing omitted, only the ,*th*; which in sound is but one letter, is changed into ,*s*.

2. Diereſis *is a Note of a Dipthong parted into two Syllables; as* Archelaüs, Alpheüs, Cesarëa.

2. In the Words.

Hyphen *is a Note of connexion thus,-, or rather thus,- when there is a compound word parted in the midst, as self-love, heart-searching: or when a word is parted in the end of a line, as* They are bleſ-ſed that fear God, and work righteouſneſs. 1.-

Eclipſis *is a piece of a line, to denote that some part of the verse is left out: as,* 2. ——

——When

——— When Vice comes to its height,
And its full epha, then its very weight
Will ruinate it. ———

3. In the Margent.

* 1. Asterisk *is a note of Illustration, so called from its Star-like form, thus* *.

C 2. cc *Is a Note of Citation, when any thing is quoted from another Author, thus* c.c.c.

☞ 3. Index *is a Note like a fore finger, pointing at what is remarkable in the Page. thus* ☞.

4. Beneath the line.

ʌ 4. *To this add a* Circumflex, *which is to shew where a word forgotten, and placed above the line is to come in, thus* ʌ

Points used in Sentences, are

1. , A Comma *is a Note of distinction between words in the same Sentence, when there followes something depending on what went before*: *as*, I am perswaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor heighth, nor depth, shall be able to

2. : separate us from the love of God in Christ Jesus.

A Colon *is, when there is full sense, but all the sense is not out*: *it is commonly set before the reason given for what is laid down, thus*: The carnal mind is enmity against God: for it cannot be subject to the Law of God.

3. ; *A* Semicolon *is a middle distinction, when there is as much of the* Sentence *behind, as there is before*: *it is a greater stop then a* Comma, *and a little lesser then a* Colon,

Trust

Truſt in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not on thine own underſtanding.

A Period, *or a full Point, is after a full Sentence, thus.* Acknowledge God in all thy ways, and he will direct thy paths. 4. .

You muſt uſe this point alſo juſt over the little ,*i*.

A Parentheſis *is a Note like two half Moons incloſing a Sentence, which may be uſed, or omitted; yet the ſenſe remaining intire thus* 5. ()
() For I know that in me (that is, in my fleſh) dwelleth no good. But in your writing, give as ſhort, and as ſeldom occaſion for this note as you can, leſt your Sentence be ſtuffed with it.

The Note of Interrogation *is uſed always after a Queſtion, thus?* What ſhall we ſay then to theſe things? If God be for us, who can be againſt us? 6. ?

A Note of Admiration *is when we break out into a ſuddain paſſion, thus!* Hear O Heavens! and give ear O Earth! 7. !

Of Numeration.

ALl Arithmetick turnes upon theſe nine hinges, the firſt nine figures; and you may learn to read any number according to theſe nine places: The firſt place is of Units, or ſo many *ones*; and the laſt figure in any one Number claimes this place. But if you read any of theſe Units in the ſecond place from the end, it ſtandes for ſo many tens. And the ,0, called a Cipher, ſignifies nothing, but fills up a place: ſo 10 ten, 20 twenty, 30 thirty: But any of theſe Units in the third place from the end, ſtandes for a Hundred as 100 a hundred, 102 one hundred and two, 300 three hundred: So the fourth place from the end, is 1000 thouſand, 2003 two thouſand and three: So the fifth place is ten thouſand, as 23456, ſignifies 23 thouſand 4 hun-

-dred fifty and ſix: The ſixth place is hundred thouſands, as 123456, one hundred 23 thouſand four hundred fifty ſix: The ſeventh place is a million, as 2345678, two millions 345 thou--ſands ſix hundred 78: The eighth place is ten millions, 34567892, is 34 millions five hundred and 67 thouſands 800 hundred 92: The ninth place is 100 millions, and in this ninth and ſixth place, you muſt ſtop an every third figure from the end, as 345678998, is 345 millions 678 thouſands 998. You may ſee this ſpecified at large in the Table of Numera--tion.

There are other figures made of the Numeral Letters; as I one, II two, III three, X ten, which being cut in the middle, V five; and when a ſmaller figure comes before a greater, it is ſo much deducted out of it, as IV four, IX nine; elſe it makes no change, as XI eleven, XVIII eighteen, XX twenty, XXX thir--ty. The old Roman ⊏ (C) being the firſt Letter of *centum* an hundred, which being divided makes L, that is fifty, XL for--ty, LX threeſcore, or ſixty, LXX threeſcore and ten, or ſeven--ty, LXXX fourſcore, or eighty, XC fourſcore and ten, or nine--ty, CV an hundred and five, CX an hundred and ten, CL an hundred and fifty: The M, or old Roman CIↃ for thouſand; the half whereof makes D 5 hundred; ſo CIↃDCLXVI one thouſand ſix hundred ſixty ſix.

The

The Table of Numeration.

Places			
1	Unites.	1	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.
2	Tens.	10	8. 6. 10. 11. 12. 13.
3	Hundreds:	100	14. 15. 16. 17. 18.
4	Thousands.	1000	19. 20. 21. 22. 23.
5	Ten thousand	10000	24. 25. 26. 27. 28.
6	Hundred thousands.	100000	29. 30. 31. 32. 33.
7	Millions.	1000000	34. 35. 36. 37. 38.
8	Ten Millions.	10000000	39. 40. 41. 42. 43.
9	Hundred millions.	100000000	44. 45. 46. 47. 48.

49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 59. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62.
63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 80.
81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94.
95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105.
106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 113. 116. 120. 127. 130.
135. 140. 146. 150. 158. 160. 169. 170. 175. 180.
186. 189. 190. 192. 302. 221. 235. 246. 258. 267.
279. 201. 298. 300. 325. 387. 400. 500. 578. 600.
679. 700. 788. 840. 852. 990. 999. 1000. 1001. 1010.
1111. 1211. 1321. 1099. 1432. 2000. 2565. 3789.
4877. 6882. 7021. 8201. 9990. 12567. 23456. 34766.
68903. 78978. 89672. 90976. 123456. 247672.
347621. 456789. 506521. 670672. 789061. 876702.
999909. 2345678. 4958677. 7786865. 8897699.
9090909. 34567892. 56789061. 68542345.
70608090. 234567891. 345678998. 470670540.
426486532. 789654321. 678698765.

The Table of Multiplication.

The nine laſt lines in this Table, are the gradual increaſe of every Figure directly under the upper Line by multiplication; as twice 1 is 2, twice 2 is 4; ſo thrice 1 is 3, thrice 2 is 6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

The Difference between words of like Sound.

Abel *the ſecond ſon of* Adam.
able *ſufficient, powerful.*
abét *to maintain, ayd.*
ábbot *a lord over a houſe of Monks.*

áccidence

Accidence *an introduction to the Latine.*
ácident *caſualtie, happening by chance.*
íncident *ſubject to cáſualtie*
accóunt *eſtéem.*
accómpt *réckoning.*
ácre *a meaſure of ground, 40 pole in length, 4 in breadth.*
áchor *the firſt valley, the Iſ-raelites entred, in the land of* Canaan.
ácorn *maſte that growes on oaks.*
affection *páſſion, deſire.*
affectátion *curióſitie, ambitious deſire.*
all *whole, every*
awl *which a ſhoémaker ſowes with.*
Ale *drink made of malt.*
ail *to trouble, as what ailes you.*
álley *a place to walk in.*
ally *to aſſóciate, to have relation to.*
aim *to lèvel.*
alms *gifts to the poor.*
alás *ough, wo is me.*
a Laſs *a young mayd.*
álias *otherwiſe.*
aloes *the juice of the herb álóe.*
Alexander *one that conquered the world.*
alexanders, or alixander *a plant.*
alóud *with a loud voice.*
allówed *appróved, permitted.*
áltar *on which the jewes ſacrificed.*
álter *to vary, change.*
Ammon Lot's *curſed ſon by in-céſtuous procreation.*
Amnon David's *wicked firſt born.*
ámple *large, abundant.*
ámble *to pace.*
ángel *a miniſtring ſpirit.*
ángle *to fiſh with hook, and line.*
áncle *the joint between the leg, and foot.*
ánnual *yearly.*
annals *Chronicles.*
arrówſe *to ſtir up.*
árrowes *darts.*
aſcént *a going, or climbing up.*
aſſént *an agreeing, yielding to, with the underſtanding.*
conſent *an approving of, with the will.*
áſs *a dull creature with long ears.*
aſhes *any fuel burnt to duſt.*
aſh *a tree.*
ask *to enquire.*
acts *great deeds.*
ax *a great hátchet.*
aſp *a ſerpent that kills with its looks.*
haſp *of a door.*
aſſémble *to meet together.*
reſémble *to be like unto one.*
diſſémble *to counterfeit.*

ant

ant *a piſmire, emmet.*
aunt *mother's ſiſter.*
auſtére *ſevére, ſtern.*
óyſter *a ſhell fiſh.*
awry *croked, askew*
airy *windy, empty.*
árrant *meer, very, right*
érrand *búſineſs that one goes about.*
aſſáy *to try, prove.*
éſſay *a trial, attempt.*
aſſiſtants *helpers.*
aſſiſtance *help.*
aſcértain *to make ſure.*
a certain *ſure.*
attách *to apprehénd, arréſt.*
attáque *to face about, to charge with a ſhip.*
attáint *to convict by law.*
attain *to purchaſe, to come to.*

B.

Bábble *to prate.*
bable *a toy fit for children.*
Bachelaur *of Arts.*
bachelor *one unmarried.*
bácon *ſwines fleſh dried.*
béacon *on a hill.*
badge *a token, cognizance.*
batch *ſo many loaves as are baked at once.*
bag *a pouch, ſatchel.*
bail *to put in ſurety.*
bald *or that hath left his hair.*
bawl *to cry out.*
ball *a round thing to play with.*
bay *a colour.*
bay *an harbour for ſhips.*
baiz *thin cloth.*
baies *a gárland, or leaves of bay tree.*
bait *meat to allure or entice with.*
make bate *that ſets folks by the ears.*
beat *to ſtrike.*
band *an armie, a tie.*
bond *obligation, bill, impriſonment.*
bane *poiſon, miſerie.*
banes *repórt made of mátrimonie*
banner *enſign, colours.*
pannier *a great basket.*
Bárbara *a womans name.*
Bárbarie *a part of* Africa.
bárberrie *a tree that beares red berries.*
bark *of a tree. to bark like a dog.*
barque *a little ſhip.*
battel *a fight.*
battles *diet in a College.*
báttlement *railes on the top of walls, or houſes.*
báttledore *that we ſtrike a ball with.*
bee *that gathers honey.*
be *is, are.*
béaver *caſtor.*

béver *food eaten between dinner. and ſupper.*
been *waſt, were.*
binn *a hutch to keep bread in.*
beer *drink.*
bier *that wee carry a corps upon.*
béllowes *that we blow fire with.*
béllies *panches.*
bénefice *the Prieſt's living.*
bénefit *good turn, kindneſs.*
beráy *defile.*
bewráy *diſcover.*
betráy *decéive, forſake in need.*
beſéech *intreat.*
beſiége *to beſét with ſóuldiers.*
body *any ſúbſtance.*
bawdy *obſcéne, fílthy.*
boll *to waſh in*
bouls *to play with.*
bowls *to drink in.*
boar *a ſwine not gelded.*
bore *to pierce.*
bore *the long hole in the gun.*
book *that we read in.*
buck *a deer.*
buck *of clothes to be waſhed.*
boult *to range meal with.*
bolt *a great arrow. door bar.*
bow *to ſhoot with.*
bough *a branch.*
*bow *to bend.*
boys *little lads.*
buoys *great logs of wood floating in the bay to guide in the ſhips.*
burnt *conſúmed by fire.*
brunt *an aſſáult. encounter.*
búry *to lay in the earth.*
bérry *ſmall fruit of trees as of olive.*
buy *to purchaſe.*
by and by *preſently.*
biggin *a little coife.*
begin *to enter upon.*
boáſter *one that brags.*
bólſter *a great pillow.*
breach *a breaking, falling out.*
bréeches *that men ſhould wear.*
breed *to rear up, train up.*
bred *that is reared.*
bread *food. the ſtaf of life.*
brain *in the head.*
brawn *boar's fleſh.*
bran *ſifted from flower.*

C.

Cábinet *a neat little cheſt.*
cábin *a little room in a ſhip.*
qualm *ſuddain fit:*
calm *ſtill, quiet.*
Cales or Cadiz *a city in* Spain.
Callis *a town in* France.
chálice *a goblet. a cup.*
caul *a dreſs for a womans head.*
caul *of a beaſt.*
call *to name.*
cale *ſo the Scots call cábbage.*
cánons *rules for men to walk by.*
cánnon *a great gun.*
canon *a Cathedral man.*

* See the rule for sow.

capácious *ſpacious, fit to receive things.*
capable *fit to receive inſtruction.*
cápital *belonging to the head. death worthy.*
cápitol *the main caſtle in* Rome.
carriage *the carrying.*
carrets or carots } *roots to be eaten.*
cháriot *a kind of Coach.*
cárrier *one that carries.*
caréir *a gallop with full ſpeed.*
cavalíer *a horſeman.*
caváller *a wrángling, cáptious fellow.*
centorie *a plant.*
centurie *any 100 years of the ages of the churches.*
ſentinel *one that watcheth in a garriſon.*
kénnel *for dogs to ly in.*
cánnel *a gutter.*
chánnel *the main rode for ſhips.*
cháttel *a mans perſonal eſtate.*
cattel *tame beaſts.*
caſe *condition.*
cauſe *occaſion.*
cenſor *a reformer of manners.*
cenſer *a perfuming pan.*
chafe *to make hot by rubbing with the hands.*
chaff *of corn.*
chance *to happen.*
change *to alter, take one for another.*
chapters *as thoſe in the Bible.*
chapiters *the heads of the pillars of the vail Exod: 36,38.*
chare *or chore, a ſmall houſhold buſineſs.*
chear *to make merry.*
cheer *countenance. or good victuals*
chair *a ſeat to ſit on,*
chap *a narrow chink.*
cheap *of eaſie rate.*
champion *a ſtrong, ſtout man.*
cámpaign *large, even fields.*
check *to reprove. a reproof.*
chick *chicken, little pullets.*
cheek *one ſide of the face.*
cheſt *a coffer.*
cheſs *a play ſo called.*
cheeſe *that folks do eat.*
child *a little boy, or girl.*
chill *apt to be cold, nice.*
cidar *drink made of apples.*
cedar *a tall, ſweet tree.*
clamour *noiſe.*
clamber *to climb. ſcrabble.*
cíttern *inſtrument of muſick.*
cítron *a fruit.*
cloy *overcharge the ſtomach.*
claw *nail, talon of a bird.*
claws *nails.*
cloſe *bound, ſtrict.*
claſp *of a book.*
claps *he clappeth hands. or putteth to the door.*
coat *a garment.*

quote

quote *to cite, to instance in an author.*
cote *a little plat of inclosed ground.*
cottage *a little house built upon it.*
choler *hot and drie humour.*
collar *of a doublet. a horse collar.*
scholar *one that learneth.*
collier *one that carries coals.*
colour *a die, to die cloth.*
could *sign of a verb, as I could do.*
cold *as cold weather.*
cool'd *or made cold.*
gallop *a pace which the post rides.*
collop *a rasher of bacon.*
comb *to kemb ones head with.*
honey-comb *the bee's work.*
come *to move forward.*
cómment *an explanation or gloss upon a book.*
comet *a blazing star.*
cómma *a note of distinction.*
common *publick, free to any.*
commune *to talk, converse together.*
common *a ground not inclosed.*
commons *a scholars allowance in meat.*
cumin *an herb.*
cuminseed *the seed thereof.*
complice *a partáker.*
accómplish *to furnish, to fit.*
confits or confects *dried sweet meats.*

comfort *consolation.*
considerate *circumspect, wary.*
considerable *of some value, moment.*
carol *a song.*
coral *a red shrub that children rub their gums with.*
crowner or córoner *that makes inquest after a murther.*
corner *a by private place.*
cólonel *a commander of a thousand.*
cólonie *a plantation.*
consumption *a wasting, consuming disease.*
consummation *finishing, accomplishing.*
counsel *advice. c-e-l.*
council *the Kings council, or a synod of learned men. c-i-l.*
course *rough.*
corse *dead body.*
course *to go a hunting.*
curse *to wish evil to one.*
cousin *a near relation.*
cózen *to cheat.*
currant *that will pass, as good money.*
current *a stream.*
corants *small raisins.*
crasie *infirm, sickly.*
crased *cracks, distracted.*
crócodile *monster in the river Nilus.*

cóckatrice *ſerpent that kills with its very ſmell.*
cox *a mans name.*
cocks *do crow.*

D.

Deféction *falling away, revolting.*
defect *want, imperfection.*
defér *to delay.*
differ *to vary, diſagree.*
díamond *an adamant, precious ſtone ſo called.*
díadem *a crown.*
díary *a daily cálender.*
dairy *an houſe where cheeſe, and butter is made.*
damn *to condemn.*
dam up *to ſtop, keep out the light.*
dam *a ſtopping of the water before a mill.*
damp *a noyſom vapour out of the earth.*
dame *a miſtreſs. or any beaſt that brings forth young.*
damſin *a little black plum.*
dámoſel *a brave young virgin.*
decéaſed *he died, dead.*
diſeaſe *diſtemper. ſickneſs.*
decéſs *depárture.*
deer *hart. ſtag.*
dear *beloved. precious.*
déitie *Godhead.*
dítty *a vain ſong.*
délicate *nice, dainty.*
délegate *one to whom authoritie is committed from another.*
deméan *to behave.*
demáin *the means of a Lord, or a Cathedral.*
demánd *to require.*
demúre *ſober in carriage.*
demúr *to debate, doubt.*
déſart *wilderneſs.*
deſért *to forſake.*
deſért *merit. worthy deed.*
deſcént *a ſtock of kindred. pe-degree.*
diſſént *to diſagree.*
décent *comely, handſom.*
delírous *wiſhing for.*
deſírable *to be wiſhed for.*
diſcómfort *want of cómfort.*
diſcómfit *to rout an army.*
diſgéſt *to concóct victuals.*
digeſt *to ſet in order.*
dew *ſmall drops from the skie.*
due *a debt. what one has a right unto.*
adíeu *farewel.*
dint *or dent. a notch, or bend-ding in.*
din *great noiſe.*
dine *to eat about noon.*
díſſolute *debáucht, looſe.*
déſolate *cómfortleſs, as in a wil-derneſs.*
doe *an hind. the female of a deer.*
do *to act. work.*
dough *that we make bread of.*
daw *a little crow.*
doth *as he doth give. he doth ſay.*

doeth

doeth *he maketh.*
drain *to draw waters with furrows.*
drawn *pull'd, haled.*
dray *a ſled.*
draw *to pull, to bring.*
Don *Sir, maſter in Spaniſh.*
done *finiſhed, wrought.*
dun *dark colour.*
doeſt *thou doſt make.*
doſt *a ſign of the ſecond perſon, as thou ſayeſt, or doſt ſay.*
duſt *powder.*

E.

Ear *wherewith one hears.*
ear *to till ground, or to plough.*
ears *of corn.*
ere *before.*
year *12 moneths.*
early *betimes in the morning.*
yearly *year after year.*
earn *to get money, to gain.*
yern *to be moved to compaſſion.*
yarn *woollen thrid.*
earth *the ground we live upon.*
hearth *the chimney floor.*
eaſt *where the ſun riſeth.*
yeſt *barm.*
eaſe *quietneſs.*
egg *to provoke, to ſet on.*
egg *which the hen layeth.*
edge *keeneſs, ſharpneſs.*
hedge *a fence.*
eldern *a tree.*
elder *more old, an ancient perſon.*
Eliézer *the ſteward of* Abraham's *houſe.*
Eleázar Aaron's *ſon, and ſucceſſor.*
Embaſſador *the King's meſſenger to a forein King.*
embaſſage *the office of an embaſſador.*
emerauld *a green precious ſtone.*
emeroids *a diſeaſe in the fundament. piles.*
eminent *excellent, appearing out.*
imminent *hanging over.*
encágement *a penning or cooping in.*
engagement *a tie by vow, by promiſe, by kindneſs.*
epha *a meaſure containing 10 ounces.*
ephod *the high prieſts garment.*
epoch *the beginning of an account of time.*
epod *a ſort of verſes.*
Eſther *a Queen that delivered the Jews from* Haman's *plot.*
Heſter *a Saxon Idol.*
Eaſter *a feſtival time.*
yeſterday *the day before this day.*
expériment *a trial made upon any thing.*
expérience *knowledge gotten by this trial.*
eyes *the windows of the head.*
Ice *hardened, or congealed water.*

F.

Fair *beautiful, clean.*
fare *to eat, to feast.*
far *a great way off.*
fear *a desire to shun evil.*
fashion *mode, manner of apparel.*
fashions or farsy } *running botches upon horses.*
fain *to have a mind to: as he would fain have it.*
feign *to counterfeit. to devise.*
favourer *a patron, one that favoures.*
favourite *one that is favoured.*
felon *a thief.*
fellon *a swelling sore on the finger.*
fiends *evil spirits.*
fins *kind of wings of the fish.*
findes *he findeth.*
fine *brave, gallant.*
fillip *a little blow with the finger.*
Philip *a mans name.*
flee *to shun, avoid.*
flea *to pull off the skin.*
flie *a small creature that doth fly.*
flea *a small skipping creature.*
fleece *the woull of one sheep.*
fleet *navy.*
fleet *swift.*
flit *to waver as unconstant, flitting men do.*
flitch *of bacon.*
flix *or flux, bloody issue.*
floor *of a chamber.*
flowr *fine meal that we do range thorow a cieve.*
flower *the blossom of a plant.*
foal *a little colt.*
fool *a silly, empty, wicked fellow.*
foil *a repulse, overthrow.*
foil'd *overthrown, vanquished.*
fold *where cattel are pen'd in.*
foul *filthy, dirty.*
fowl *a wild bird.*
foord *a shallow passage in a river.*
afford *to offer. to set before.*
fore— *before, former.*
four *a number.*
forth *without, abroad.*
fourth *the fourth in order of number.*
friese *shag'd cloth.*
freese *to congeal, to harden water.*
Friery *where Friers live.*
fiery *set on fire.*
ferry *a passage over a deep river.*
froise *a small pan-cake.*
phrase *a pithy, elegant expression.*
furse *fine, hairy skins.*
furz *prickly shrubs.*
fundament *that passage whereby we go to stool.*
foundation *the ground work of a building.*

G.

Gantlet *a ſouldier's buſ, or iron glove.*

Gantlop *two ranks of ſouldiers that ſcourge a malefactor that is condemned to run between, with his back ſtript.*

gard *or great hem of a garment.*

guard *a company of men that defend or ſecure ones perſon.*

guardian *a tutor, or one intruſted with a fatherleſs child.*

gárden *an incloſed piece of ground.*

géntiles *heathens.*

géntil *a magot.*

géntle *mild, generous, tractable.*

gentéel *curious in apparel, or carriage.*

géſture *the carriage of the body.*

jeſter *one that breaks a jeſt.*

giſt *where the King lodges in his journey, or progreſs.*

jeſt *words to make one laugh.*

glútinous *of a gluing nature.*

glúttonous *excéſſive in eating.*

gliſter *to glitter, to ſhine brightly.*

glyſter or clyſter, *a purge forced in at the fundament.*

cluſter *a bunch of grapes.*

God *creator, and preſerver of the world.*

goad *a long rod to prick beaſts forward.*

graſs *wherewith the earth is covered.*

graſe *to eat graſs.*

grace *favour, or the conformity of the heart to God.*

gray *a colour.*

grey *a badger, an earth hog.*

Greece *a country, leſſer Aſia.*

greeſe *a ſmall aſcent, ſteps on the floor.*

ambergreiſe *a perfume.*

griſt *corn brought to be grinded.*

grin *to wry the mouth.*

grind *to bruiſe ſmall, as we do corn.*

groan *to make a doleful cry.*

grown *increáſed, as trees are.*

gueſs *to conjecture, to divine.*

gueſt *one whom we entertain.*

gun *to ſhoot with.*

gone *went away.*

H.

Hail *God ſave you.*

hail ſtones *congealed drops.*

hale *to lug, to draw*

hair *that growes on the head.*

heir *the eldeſt ſon.*

hare *a light footed beaſt that we hunt.*

air *that we breath in*

are

are *they be.*
hy *to make haſt.*
hay *dried graſs.*
high *loſty, tall.*
highth *loftineſs, highneſs.*
heart *a lump of fleſh within the breaſt.*
hart *a red deer.*
hartſthorn *a long leaved plant.*
hartſhorn *which the hart bears.*
here *in this place, as here it is.*
hear *hearken. liſten.*
heard *I did hear.*
hard *ſolid, ſtiff.*
herd *a drove of ſmall cattel.*
hearing *giving ear to.*
herring *a ſea fiſh.*
heron *a man's name.*
hern *crane.*
heathens *Gentiles.*
heavens *where the ſtars are.*
herſe *the covering of a great perſon's corſe.*
hoarſe *one that hath a harſh, un-pleaſant voice.*
horſe *a four-footed beaſt.*
hallow *to ſanctifie, to make holy.*
hollow *empty, that hath a great hole in it.*
hollo *to bawl, to cry a loud*
holly *a prickly, buſhy tree.*
holy *devout, ſet apart for God.*
hole *that is bored.*
whole *all together, intire.*
home *at one's houſe.*
whom *that, which.*
hore *a frizling froſt.*
whore *queen, harlot.*
hew *to cut, to fell trees.*
hue *viſage, phyſiognomie.*
hu *and cry.*
hugh *a mans name.*

I.

Jambs *iron joints of a door.*
James *a mans name.*
idol *a falſe God.*
idle *one that doth not do the work incumbent on him.*
jewes *the poſterity of Abram.*
Jewiſh *belonging to the jewes.*
juice *liquor ſqueezed out.*
imply *to fold in.*
employ *to ſet on work.*
impoſtor *a great cheater.*
impoſitor *one that takes the names of ſuch as are abſent, or tardy.*
incite *to provoke. to ſtir up.*
inſight *ſome skill in a ſcience, or art.*
inconſiderate *raſh, unadviſed.*
inconſiderable *a thing of no moment, or worth.*
inn *a houſe of entertainment.*
in *at. as in this place.*
Joab *the ſon of* Serujah *who ſtab'd* Abner *when he ſpake peaceably to him.*
Job *the moſt uppright man in the land of* Uz.
Joice *a womans name.*

rejoice

rejoice *to be filled with joy.*
joist *a little beam in building.*
itch *to be troubled with a salt rheum that causeth scratching.*
hitch *to entangle.*
its *his.*
it's *it is.*
'tis *it is.*
judge *one that decides controversies.*
jugs *narrow mouthed bottles.*
judicious *one of good judgement.*
judicial *any thing inflicted on one in judgement. as judicial hardness.*

K.

Keen *sharp edged.*
ken *sight, as far as you can see.*
kin *a relation, or kinsman*
kindred *one's relations by descent.*
kill *to destroy.*
chyle *white stuff that the meat is first digested into, in the stomach.*
keel *the bottom of a ship.*
kiln *where we dry oats, or malt.*
knead *to mold bread.*
need *necessitie.*

L.

Ladder *a thing to climb by.*
leather *dressed skin.*
lamb *the young one of a sheep.*
lame *one that haltes.*
launce *to cut off dead, rotten flesh.*
lanch *to put out a ship from harbour.*
last *that they make shoes upon.*
last *after all the rest, farthest.*
last *to endure, hold out.*
latton *tin.*
Latine *Roman language.*
leaden *made of lead.*
Leyden *a citie in* Holland.
league *a covenant of peace.*
leg *on which we walk.*
liegeman *a subject.*
leaper *one that leapeth.*
leper *one that hath the leprosie.*
leopard *a wild spotted beast.*
lease *(with a soft, s) to pick up shottered corn.*
lease *(with a hard, s) an indenture, writings.*
least *smallest, very little.*
less *smaller.*
lest *a note of forbidding, as lest I chastise you.*
leaman *concubine. whore.*
lemon *a kind of an apple.*
legion *six thousand men.*
legends *popish fables.*
liturgie *the common prayer.*
lethargie *a drowsie disease.*
lessen *to make less. diminish.*
lesson *so much as we learn at once.*
listen *to hearken diligently.*
lies *false tales.*
lice *small, biting worms.*
limber *weak. that which may be easily bent.*

limner *one that drawes pictures*
limn *to draw a picture.*
limb *member of the bodie.*
line *whereby we work, or write straight.*
loin *flank, haunch.*
Lions *a town in* France.
lion *a fierce beast.*
liorn *a great cross beam.*
letter *a converse in writing between persons at a distance.*
litter *whelps which a bitch doth cast.*
litter *straw that a horse lies in.*
licter *a sedan carried between two horses.*
lose *to let go. to let slip unknown.*
loose *(with a soft, s) to undo. to slack.*
loose *(with a hard, s) debaucht, lewd.*
lost *let slip, any thing that we lose.*
loss *dammage, harm.*

M.

Main *might. chiefest.*
main- *prize. suretiship. bail.*
mane *of a horse.*
mare *that breedes colts.*
maior *the chief ruler of a citie.*
major *a commander by one degree higher then a Captain.*
more *that excedeth.*
moor *a marsh, fenny ground.*
moor *a man's name.*
mansion *a chief house of abode.*
manchet *a little white loaf.*
manner *fashion.*
manners *good carriage.*
mannour *a great farm by heritage.*
manure *to dung the ground.*
map *a scheme, or description of the world, or any part of it.*
mop *to wash a floor with.*
march *the first moneth.*
march *to go as souldiers go together.*
Mars *the heathen idol of war.*
marsh *a moor.*
marred *spoiled, corrupted.*
married *joined in marriage.*
martin *a ferret.*
martyr *one that beares his testimonie to the truths of Christ by suffering for them.*
mercer *a shop keeper.*
merchant *one that trades by sea.*
mace *a badge of authoritie carried before the maior.*
mace *a kind of spice.*
mass *the popish latine form of prayer.*
mast *the biggest pole in the ship.*
maste *acorn.*
meat *food.*
mete *to measure.*
meet *fit, convenient.*
message *errand.*
messuage *tenement.*

meteor *vapours congealed in the skie.*
metre *rime.*
might *power.*
might *I could*
mite *a little worm, or a small coin.*
mind *the soul. phansie.*
mine *or in my possession.*
mine *where they dig up gold, or silver.*
mince *to cut small.*
mint *where money is coined.*
minister *a servant of Christ in dispensing his Ordinances.*
mínster *a monasterie*
mínstrel *a musician.*
moat *a deep pond about a house.*
mote *the least dust.*
morter *made of lime, and sands.*
mortar *that we pound any spice in*
mo *more.*
mow *rick of corn.*
mowe *to cut down hay, or corn.*
móuntibank *a quack. a jugling kind of physician.*
Móuntague *the name of a person. or place in* Sómerset *shire.*

N.

Naught *bad, naughty. as in* Prov. 20. 14.
nought *nothing, as in* Job. 1. 9.
Nazarene *one borne at* Nazareth.
Nazarite *an order among the Jews who did not cut their hair nor drink wine.*
neather *lower.*
neathermost *lowest.*
neither *none of them.*
nesh *tender, effeminate.*
neece *ones sister's, or brother's daughter.*
nice *curious, delicate.*
nay *no.*
neigh *to make such noise as horses do.*
nigh *near.*
nonce *of purpose.*
nones *the first part of the moneth in the Roman accompt.*
news *report of things lately spoken, or done.*
nose *a part of the face.*
noise *sound made by hitting one thing against another.*
notorious *noted for some vice.*
notable *noted for some gift or, vertue.*

O.

Oar *to row with.*
ore *metal not refined.*
o're *for over.*
odour *sweet smell.*
udder *the pap of a cow.*
off *with a double, f, after a word of action. as to cut off, to draw off.*
of *before the word it belongs to, with one, f, as the fear of God.*
one *the first in number.*

own *to acknowledge as one's own*
once *one time.*
one's *of one as one's body.*
our *in our poſſeſſion.*
Hour *a ſpace of time.*
Ho *a note of proclaiming.* If. 55. 1.
o, or ough *a note of exclaiming, or bemoaning.*
owe *to be in debt.*

P.

Palate *the roof of the mouth.*
palliate *to cloak or falſely to cover any buſineſs.*
pallet *a little low bed to be roled up.*
paws *the feet of a lion, or bear.*
pauſe *a ſtop in ſpeaking.*
pails *to carry milk in.*
pales *kind of ſtakes to fence a houſe with*
pale *a compaſs, verge.*
appale *to diſcourage, to amuſe.*
panes *pieces of glaſs.*
pains *labour.*
pattern *coppie, ſemblance.*
patent *as the Kings letters patent.*
pattens *wooden ſoals, that women do walk on. or ſandals*
patient *one that ſuffereth, or is ſick*
patience *the grace of ſuffering.*
peaſe *a grain of corn.*
poiſes *weights, to a clock, or jack*
peace *quietneſs, tranquillitie.*
peach *a rare ſort of fruit.*
piece *part. as a piece of cloth.*
peer *a noble man.*
pear *a ſort of fruit.*
pare *to cut off what is ſuperfluous.*
pair *match. as a pair of ſtockings.*
repair *to mend what is decayed.*
perſon *the word man uſed with ſome reverence.*
parſon *a kind of miniſter.*
pebble *a little ſmooth ſtone.*
people *a multitude of men.*
pens *quills fitted for writing.*
pence *a penny.*
Pilate *the Roman Tetrarch of Judea, who condemned our Saviour.*
pilot *a maſter of a ſhip.*
pirate *a robber on the ſea.*
piſtol *a little gun.*
peſtil *wherewith we pound in a mortar.*
epiſtle *a formal letter.*
pittious *an object of pittie.*
pittiful *one given to pittie.*
place *room, ſpace.*
plaice *a little, broad fiſh.*
plad *a courſe cloak, ſuch as the Hilanders wear.*
plat *a ſmall parcel of ground.*
plait *to ſet the hair in order.*
plot *a cúnning deſign.*
play *a game, a comedie.*
plea *a defénce, excúſe.*
Common pleas *a court of juſtice.*
pleaſe *to ſpeak or do to ones mind.*
pluſh *velvet.*

over-plus

over-plus *over and above.*
non-ipus *no further. to puzzle.*
póttle *two quarts*
bottle *a narrow mouthed veſſel.*
précedent *a pattern to authorize any action.*
precédent *foregoing.*
Préſident *a head of a College, or chief Ruler*
price *value, worth.*
Pryce *a Welch name, from Rhys Hebr:* ראש *a prince.*
prize *to ſet a price upon.*
praiſe *to commend.*
Principal *a head of a College, or Hall.*
principle *a fundamental point.*
private *ſecret. reſerved.*
privets *ſmall trees that grow about an arbour.*
privie to *or made acquainted with.*
privies *an houſe of office.*
pórtend *to foretell, to ſignifie afore hand.*
pretend *to counterfeit, to make as if.*
poor *one in want.*
pore *to fix ones eyes, and mind upon any thing.*
powr *to ſhed, to throw down.*
power *might.*
pray *to put up requeſts to God.*
prey *a ſpoil, to prey upon, or to devour.*
pry *to ſearch into.*

púppies *little whelps.*
puppets *babies made like little children.*

Q.

Quárrel *ſtrife bickering.*
quárel *of glaſs.*
quarrie *where ſtones are digged up.*
querie *a queſtion.*
quench *to allay heat, thirſt.*
quince *a ſort of apple.*
queen *the kings wife.*
quean *a ſtrumpet, a whore.*

R.

Rack *to torment.*
rack *where they dry cloth. or where hay is laid for horſes.*
wrack *ruine, as to fall to wrack, ſhipwrack.*
rays *ſun beams.*
raiſe *to take up.*
riſe *(with a ſoft, ſ) when one lifts up ones ſelf.*
riſe *(with a hard, ſ) the original.*
riſe *a ſort of corn.*
raſe *to demoliſh, to lay waſte*
race *where horſes run. or a pedegree.*
reach *to fetch a thing to one.*
retch *to ſtretch.*
rich *wealthy.*
wretch *a miſerable, or wicked man.*
refuge *a ſanctuarie. hiding place.*

réfuſe *off-ſcouring, rejected.*
relict *what is left, reſidue, remains.*
reliques *ſome remains of the old ſaints which the papiſts do idolize.*
revéal *to diſcloſe, diſcover.*
rével *to rant, to keep diſorder.*
revile *to ſpeak evil.*
rival *a lover that is a compétitor with another.*
rivel *to ſhrink togóther in wrinkle.*
rain *drops from the skie.*
reign *to rule, as our Soveraign the King.*
reins *of the back.*
reins *of a bridle.*
raiſer *one that ſtirreth.*
raſour *that we ſhave with.*
read *I have read.*
red *of a red colour.*
real *in éarneſt, ſincére.*
royal *kingly, noble.*
réverent *he that doth réverence.*
réverend *a perſon worthy of reverence.*
right *juſt, equal.*
rite *ceremonie: order.*
write *to make letters with a pen.*
roe *a wild goat.*
row *as ſlaves do in a boat.*
row or rew *of trees, or things in order.*
raw *not boiled, undigeſted.*
Rómans *the people of* Rome.
romance *a feigned, witty ſtory.*
Rome *the chiefeſt City in* Italy.
rome *to rage, and tear all before one.*
room *a ſpace, a chamber.*
rough *ruggid, courſe, boiſterous.*
ruff *plaited together, as a ruff band.*
rough-caſt *as a wall courſly plaiſtered.*
rule *whereby we act, or ſpeak.*
rowel *of a ſpur.*

S.

Sale *to be ſold, as ſet at ſale.*
ſayl *of a ſhip.*
ſalve *a plaiſter.*
ſave *to defend, to deliver.*
ſame *that which doth not differ from another.*
Pſalm *a divine ſong.*
Saviour *our Lord Jeſus.*
ſavour *taſte.*
Satan *the Devil.*
ſatten *ſmooth, ſilken ſtuff.*
ſcarce *hardly.*
ſcars *cuts healed up in the skin.*
ſcent *ſmell.*
ſent *I did ſend.*
ſchool *where boys are taught.*
ſcull *the brain pan.*
ſcholars *learned men.*
ſcullers *little boats.*
ſee *to behold.*
ſea *an ocean.*
ſea *the Popes juriſdiction, as the ſea of* Rome.

ſeal *as to ſeal a letter, or writing.*
ſiel *to plaiſter the roof of a room.*
ſeaſin *poſſeſſion.*
ſeaſon *opportunitie.*
ſect *a faction of people that hold ſome odd opinion.*
ſet *layd, planted.*
ſects *factions.*
ſex *a kind as a male, or female*
ſeargeant *one that arreſteth men.*
ſurgeon *chirurgeon, that heales wounds.*
Sir John *a Knight's name.*
ſhare *a part with another.*
ſhear *that we cut, or ſhear with*
ſheer *quite off.*
ſhire *a countie.*
ſhave *to cut hair with a raſour.*
ſheave *as of corn.*
ſheathe *to put up in a ſheath.*
ſhive *a ſlice of bread.*
cieve *that we winnow corn with.*
ſheep *that bear wool.*
ſhip *that ſayles on the ſea.*
ſhell *as the ſhell of a fiſh, or of a nut.*
ſhield *buckler.*
ſhew *a brave ſight.*
ſhew *to manifeſt.*
ſhoe *that one weares on his foot.*
Shiloh *our Saviour Chriſt.* Gen. 49. 10.
Shiloh *the name of a place.* Joſh. 18. 1.
Siloe *where the tower of Siloe fell.* Luk: 13. 4.
Siloah *a pool.* Neh: 3. 15.
ſhoot *a young ſprig.*
ſhoot *to hit with an arrow, or bullet.*
ſhout *to make a lowd noiſe.*
ſhovel *a great ſpade.*
ſhole *a great company: as a ſhole of fiſhes.*
ſhut *to put to the door, or window*
ſoot *the black filth of the chimney*
ſink *a ditch under ground.*
cinque *five.*
cinque-ports *haven towns.*
ſin *the tranſgreſſion of the law.*
ſing *to tune with the voice.*
ſign *a token that doth foretell.*
ſited *ſituated, placed.*
ſighted *one that can ſee.*
cited *quoted.*
ſith *ſeeing that.*
ſithe *that we mow hay with.*
ſeethe *to boyl.*
ſledge *the ſmith's great iron hammer.*
ſlead *a dray that drag things in.*
ſloe *a ſmall ſowr plum.*
ſlow *not quick in motion.*
ſmutch *to beſmear, as with ſoot.*
much *a great deal.*
mich *to play the trewant.*
ſo *in that manner.*
ſew *with needle, and thrid.*
ſoar *to flie high like a kite.*
ſore *a young deer.*
ſore *painful, tender, galled fleſh.*

ſome *few, certain, as ſome body.*
ſumm *the whole reckoned up, as ſumm total.*
ſ-o-n *the father's ſon.*
ſ-u-n *the ſhining ſun.*
Spaniard *one that was born in Spain.*
ſpaniel *a ſhag'd dog.*
ſphear *the circle, wherein a ſtar moves.*
ſpear *a long pole with an iron point*
ſpies *ſuch as are ſent to ſee.*
ſpice *as nutmegs, cloves, and mace.*
ſpit *that we roſt meat upon.*
ſpittle *that we ſpit out. or an Almes houſe.*
ſtable *where we keep horſes.*
ſtaple *ſtanding, as ſtaple commo-ditie.*
ſtaple *of the door.*
ſtaple *the length of the wool, or hair that we make ſtuffs of.*
ſtars *in the firmament.*
ſtares *black birds that do miſchief the pigeons.*
ſtairs *ſteps to go up, and down.*
ſtature *proportion bigneſs.*
ſtatute *a law made by a Parliament.*
ſtatue *an effigies. a picture.*
ſtead *room, turn: as in inſtead of it.*
bedſtead *that we ly upon.*
ſteed *a ſtately horſe.*
ſteel *that men edge tools with.*
ſtile *a form, or faculty in writing*
ſteer *a bullock.*
ſteer *to guide a ſhip.*
ſtood *did ſtand.*
ſtud *a ſmall poſt in a tear wall.*
ſtorie *a recital of what was exploited, or ſpoken.*
hiſtorie *is a continuation of ſtories.*
ſtraight *even, quickly.*
ſtreight *a diſtreſs, perplexitie.*
ſuccour *aid, relief.*
ſucker *a luxuriant ſprig that ſuckes the ſap from the branches.*
ſuit *to agree with.*
ſuit *in law. or of clothes.*
ſewet *the fat of beef, or mutton.*
ſwound *to faint.*
ſound *entire, whithout flaws.*

T.

Tales *idle ſtories.*
tails *of beaſts.*
talons *the claws of a hawk.*
tallies *notched ſticks. to keep reckoning with.*
talent *in the Hebrew accompt was 400. but in the Gospel every gift of God is a talent.*
taber *a ſmall drum, or timbrel.*
taper *a ſtately wax candle.*
tar *a kind of ſoft pitch.*
tares *weeds in the corn.*
teats *drops from the eyes.*
tear *as to tear cloth, to rend, or pull aſunder.*

break *as to break a glass, or any hard, and brittle thing.*
cut *as to cut with a knife, or any edged tool.*
teach *to give instruction.*
learn *to receive instruction.*
theams *subjects that we descant upon.*
teams *of horses.*
thither *implies motion to a place, as whither? thither.*
there *notes a being in a place, as where? there.*
their *notes men's owning, as their books.*
thorow *as to break thorow all, to pierce thorow.*
through *by means of, as through Jesus Christ.*
throw *to cast.*
thrush *a small bird.*
thrust *to push off, to run one thorow.*
thyme *or* tyme, *a sweet plant.*
time *a collection of minutes.*
tattle *to prate.*
title *of honour, or right to a thing.*
tittle *a point. a peck.*
to *a sign of a verb, or noun, as to give, to men.*
t-o-e *the foot's toe.*
too *affirmes, as too much, too little.*
too *also. as to take this too.*
two *the second number.*
tow *the combings of flax, or hemp.*
tow *to hale as bargemen do their boat.*
tomb *a monument, a sepulchre.*
tome *a section, or part of a great book.*
tongues *that we speak with. languages.*
tongs *a pair of tongs, that we take up coals with.*
torn *that torners do make.*
torn *rent, pulled to pieces.*
turn *to move round. or, to and fro*
track *the picture of ones footsteps*
track *to follow one, step, by step.*
tract *a handling of this, or that point.*
treaty *a parley concerning peace*
treatment *collation, a short entertainment.*
treatise *a discoursing upon some subject.*
treatie *conference concerning peace.*
truce *cessation of Arms. quietness*
truths *sound Doctrines.*
truss *to ty up. to ty together.*
trust *to believe.*
turbant *the Turk's great linnen Cap.*
turbot *a byrt, a great sea fish.*

V.

vacation *a time of respite from labour.*
vocation *calling, employment.*
v-a-i-n *empty foolish.*

v-e-i-n *in the body.*
vail *or covering.*
vale *to put off. to submit, as to vale bonet.*
vale *or valley.*
vetch *a sort of corn, a pulse.*
fetch *to bring.*
volley *a discharging of many guns at once.*
vial *a great cup.*
viol *an instrument of musick.*
visage *feature in a face. physiog-nomie.*
vizard *a false kind of face, to co-ver ones face.*
vital *spirits, wherein life is seated.*
victuals *food provision.*
umbles *the inwards of a Deer.*
humble *low, submissive.*
umpire *an arbitrator, that de-cides a controversie.*
empire *the dominion of an Em-perour.*
us *we.*
Uz *Job's countrey.*

W.

Wait *to attend with expectation.*
weight *as a pound weight.*
waits *the citie musicians*
waites *waiteth.*
Wales *the true Brittain's coun-trey.*
wales *great thrids in hair stuffs.*
walls *of a citie.*
bewail *to bemoan, or mourn for.*
walk *to go by leisure.*
awake *to arrowse out of sleep.*
wakes *a parish festival time.*
walks *places where people walk.*
wand *a rod. or a long stick.*
wan *pale, of a sickly looks.*
wain *a wagon, or declining of the moon.*
wardship *the guardianship of a youth.*
worship *an Esquire's dignity.*
way *that we walk in.*
weigh *to try in a balance.*
wear *to put on.*
were *they have been.*
wears *dams where they catch fish*
wicked *loose, debaucht.*
wicket *an half door.*
wilie *cunning.*
unweldie *awkward.*
wild *untame.*
weild *to turn a sword about*
win *to get a wager,*
wind *that blowes.*
wine *squeezed out of grapes*
wipe *to rub off dirt*
weep *to shed tears.*
witch *one that by a compact with the Devil doth bewitch.*
witch *a trap to catch vermins*
which *that, who.*
wo *alas.*
woe *to be a suitor to a mistress*
woad *dying stuff.*
wood *fewel, timber.*
wrap *to fold in*

rap	*to give a by blow.*
writ	*a proceſs.*
write	*to draw letters with a pen*
wheelwright	*one that makes wheels.*
wrote	*I have written*
wrought	*I did work.*
rote	*by rote, by heart, without book.*
wrench	*to wreſt with main force*
rinſe	*to waſh ſlightly.*
yea	*yes.*
I	*the firſt perſon. as I am he*
yet	*nevertheleſs.*
It	*as it is.*
wit	*to wit.* viz.
yeſt	*a tree in the Church yard.*
ewe	*a ſheep.*
you	*the ſecond perſon, thou.*
yolk	*of eggs.*
yoke	*that oxen draw under.*
oak	*a tree.*
yore	*in old time.*
ewr	*a ſmall nick'd pewter pot*

FINIS.